

1 NUMAO 2011

THE ANTIQUE ROSE EMPORIUM DISPLAY GARDENS

Our interest in old roses began quite a few years ago and as our avid collecting has continued, The Antique Rose Emporium has evolved and grown. Originally all our business was done by mail order, but one of our proudest achievements is the creation of the Display Gardens with a retail center in Independence, Texas.

On the site of an early settlers homestead we have restored, or are in the process of restoring several old buildings, including a circa 1850's stone kitchen (original to the site), Champneys' Green (a 1900's Victorian house), a 120 year old Texas style salt box home, and a log corn crib. Each has given us the opportunity and excuse to incorporate roses, perennials, herbs, and natural flora in a fitting theme. Our latest venture is the creation of a Rose History Walk which chronicles the development of the Rose family. The gardens surrounding Champneys' Green incorporate many garden styles



Historic Hairston Kitchen with Cottage Garden

typical of the Victorian period. This setting has been popular for weddings and receptions. (For more information, please call (409) 836-9051.) We have also expanded the water garden to display a collection of rare salvias and ornamental grasses which together make a winning combination.

The Display Gardens also serve as a meeting place for seminars and lectures, and it is the site of our annual FALL FESTIVAL OF ROSES, held each year on the first full weekend in November (Nov. 6th-8th for 1993). Our newsletter, *Potpourri*, gives information on events at the Display Gardens as well as general information about the history and cultivation of old roses. Newsletter subscriptions cost \$5.00.

A gift shop, Trellises and Treasures, is located on the premises and specializes in rose related products: books, potpourri, notecards, handcrafts and other enticing items, including Antique Rose Emporium T-shirts. We hope you will come and see us at the Display Garden any time you are in the area. Our hours are 9-6, Monday through Saturday and 11-6 on Sunday. Reservations are encouraged for groups and tour buses, so that we can be sure to have a staff member on hand to meet and greet you. The selection of roses and perennials available at the Retail Center is usually excellent, but if you seek a specific variety, please call to make sure it is on hand. The Display Garden/Retail Center telephone number is:(409) 836-5548. Retail Center prices are independent of our mail-order catalogue pricing.



Champneys' Green

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HOW TO REACH US

Three businesses are conducted within the family of The Antique Rose Emporium. Because we maintain separate inventories and are located at different locations, these companies are independent of one another. Please direct questions and correspondence to the appropriate company. We hope this itemization will help in directing your call.

MAIL ORDER Route 5, Box 143 Brenham, TX 77833 800-441-0002 Hours: 8:30 - 4:30 Monday thru Friday

To place orders Catalogue requests

All correspondence concerning mail orders. This would include refunds, replacements and tracing of shipments. Gift certificates for use through the mail order program

RETAIL/DISPLAY GARDENS Route 5, Box 143

409-836-5548

Hours: Mon. - Sat. 9:00 - 6:00 Sun. 11:00 - 6:00 Brenham, TX 77833

Fall Festival Information

Potpourri (newsletter) Tour scheduling

Any questions concerning plant material purchased at the retail center

Gift certificates for use at the retail center To check availability at the display gardens

CHAMPNEYS' GREEN

409-836-9051

Route 5, Box 143 Brenham, TX 77833

> Rental information for weddings, receptions, garden clubs or any other function

INTRODUCTION & WELCOME

Rose Rustling, otherwise known as the search and rescue of roses from old communities and country backroads, has yielded a great many of the roses in this catalogue. It is not uncommon to find these treasures in cemeteries, fence rows and near old abandoned homes, some with only the roses and foundation remaining. As we rustled cuttings to include in our nursery inventory, we became privy to the fact that Rose Rustling is not a new idea and was, in fact, a common practice in the days of Robert Frost who so eloquently wrote...

ASKING FOR ROSES

A house that lacks, seemingly, mistress and master, With doors that none but the wind ever closes, Its floor all littered with glass and with plaster; It stands in a garden of old-fashioned roses.

I pass by that way in the gloaming with Mary "I wonder," I say, "who the owner of those is." "Oh, no one you know," she answers me airy, "But one we must ask if we want any roses."

So we must join hands in the dew coming coldly There in the hush of the wood that reposes, And turn and go up to the open door boldly, And knock to the echoes as beggars for roses.

"Pray, are you within there, Mistress Who-were-you?" 'Tis Mary that speaks and our errand discloses. "Pray, are you within there? Bestir you, bestir you! 'Tis summer again; there's two come for roses.

"A word with you, that of the singer recalling Old Herrick: a saying that every maid knows is A flower unplucked is but left to the falling, And nothing is gained by not gathering roses."

We do not loosen our hands intertwining (Not caring so very much what she supposes), There when she comes on us mistily shining And grants us by silence the boon of her roses.

ROBERT FROST



A Rose Rustler in action

Foreshadowed by modern hybrids, old roses have been overlooked in this century; but now there is a renaissance afoot to restore the older varieties to their rightful place in the garden. These plants are incredible not only for their survival but for their garden virtues. They climb, ramble, trail and form bushes large and small. They bloom steadily for several seasons or bloom overwhelmingly for one. They can be used as the background for a bed, or form its backbone, or be massed for color in the foreground. They will even settle happily into containers for those who have no garden space at all. Their colors tend to be lush and muted rather than hard and bright, enabling them to blend well, not only with each other, but with everything else in a garden setting.



A fragrant bouquet of old roses and perennials

As Dr. James Gamble, in the 1954 American Rose Annual explains, "Ever since roses came on the earth, fragrance seemingly has been their most intrinsic possession. As has been written, 'without fragrance, the most beautiful rose is incomplete.'...Rose varieties without it, however lovely otherwise, do not usually stay long in most gardens." Fortunately for us, the old garden roses have retained this very important quality and refresh us with their unforgettable fragrances, varying among the classes.

Their historic interest, color, fragrance, and form should make old roses as indispensable to to-day's gardens as they have been for centuries. Many gardeners will attest, the best thing about old roses is that they provide all these landscape values without becoming a maintenance burden. Unlike modern roses,

which grow poorly without many hours of devoted attention, most old roses will give today's busy homeowner an appreciated rest from much of the heavy fertilizing, spraying, and nurturing demanded by their younger cousins. And as specimens found in old cemeteries and abandoned homesites attest, many have survived even without care from human hands.

FINDING YOUR WAY THROUGH THE CATALOGUE

To give you a sense of the evolution within the sphere of old roses, the classes and varieties within them are presented in approximate chronological order. Class descriptions and color coding are all based on the listings in Modern Roses 9. Beginning each class discussion is a large photograph illustrating the typical growth habit and garden use for that particular



The pastel colors of old roses allow them to blend into any garden setting. In the photo above the pink and red tones of 'Archduke Charles' make a perfect accent for the massed Shastas and Salvias.

class. Following this discussion are specific rose descriptions outlining history, landscape uses, hardiness factors, flowering habits, and other cultural information. For quick reference, appropriate coding (following each description) indicates remontancy, fragrance, and zone hardiness, as well as overall mature plant size as we have experienced here in Texas. Plant performance will vary in different climatic zones.

So that you can take better care of your roses when you receive them, we have outlined recommended horticultural practices that, if followed, should make our roses a source of enjoyment both in their ease of culture and in the beauty they can afford.

This year, in an effort to include more roses, we have grouped all rose sports with their "parent plant." Sports are genetic variations caused by a sudden and permanent change within the cells of a plant. This change can affect the appearance of a shoot or flower, perhaps producing climbers from known shrub varieties or creating shrubs with differing bloom color.



Duchesse de Brabant & sport Mme Joseph Schwartz

Examples of sports:

Bloom color - 'Mme Joseph Schwartz', also known as 'White Duchesse de Brabrant', is identical to 'Duchesse de Brabant', differing only in flower color.

Growth habit - 'Climbing Cécile Brünner' is a climbing form of the shrub 'Cécile Brünner'.

Petal formation - A sport of 'Souvneir de la Malmaison' is 'Souvenir de St. Anne's' which has far fewer petals than its "parent".

We value sports and believe them to be nature's way of adding excitement to the joy of gardening. In some cases, sports are a welcomed addition to the rose family and are appreciated much more than the "parent plant" as in the case of the remonant 'New Dawn' a sport of the once blooming, 'Dr. W. Van Fleet'.

"To a lover of roses, no spot affords more contentment, more pleasure or more encouragement than his rose garden. It satisfies the inherent need of the human race for beauty. Its serenity smooths the wrinkles from the mind and freshens it for greater endeavor. Its care provides a healthful physical antidote for all mental vapors."

> Arthur F. Truex President American Rose Society 1942



HOW OUR ROSES ARE GROWN

Our plants are all grown on their own roots at our own facilities. They are bare-rooted the same day they are shipped, so they are never shocked by being dug out of the ground and held in cold storage. Our roses are shipped bare-root only during our dormant season (Dec. 1 - Feb. 28). Bare-root roses cost \$9.95. We will also ship roses later in the season (Mar 1- April 30), however these actively growing roses will be sent in 2gallon containers for their own protection. These containerized roses are \$12.50. We have elected to send large, well established, 2-gallon roses, because



At left a typical grafted rose (center) is shown with several varieties of own root roses. Note also the differences in sizes between varieties. Above we illustrate the method of packaging for containerized roses. Again, note the size differential between varieties.

we feel they exceed quality trade standards at comparable prices (see photo). Since implementing this method, we have met with very positive results.

Because growth rates differ among varieties, some will be larger than others. Our own-root plants will often be somewhat smaller than the grafted plants you are accustomed to. However, all will be healthy and vigorous, with fibrous root balls that readily establish themselves, to give their touch of beauty to your garden.

Best of all, since our roses are vegetatively propagated, the rooted cutting you receive is a genetic copy of an actual plant that may have been described by Pliny, cultivated in a Chinese garden, collected by the Empress Josephine, or carried west by an American pioneer. This tie with the events of human history makes an old garden rose the ultimate antique, a living testament to man's continuous quest for beauty.

THANKS TO OUR FRIENDS

We would like to thank the many people who have had a hand in making The Antique Rose Emporium a success, whether by contributing rose cuttings, hours of research, or day to day effort on our behalf. The list of our good friends is too long to enumerate, but we hope they know who they are and accept our warmest gratitude for helping us to continue in this delightful business.

Again, welcome to the Antique Rose Emporium and to our 1993 catalogue, devoted to bringing the beauty and character of old roses to modern gardens. We offer our roses to you in a spirit of friendship and service and look forward to hearing from you, whether to answer your questions, to give advice, or to fill your order. We do hope you will enjoy browsing through the Antique Rose Emporium catalogue.

ROSE CULTURE

"We can all grow roses. We all do grow them. Simply dig the bushes up from one place (the nurseryman does this for us), plant them in another place (the garden) and there you are - result: roses. Simple."

> H.L.V. Fletcher The Rose Anthology

PREPARING A ROSE BED

Old Garden Roses are hardy even in poor conditions, but they will be at their lovely best if planted in a favorable situation with rich, well drained soil. The best place to locate a rosebed is in an open area that receives at least six hours of direct sun daily (preferably in the morning) and allows good healthy air movement around each bush.

Soil preparation will make a great difference in the health and long term vigor of your roses. Adding a quantity of organic material to the bed before planting will both enrich a sandy soil and break up a heavy soil to allow proper drainage.

Preparing the soil several months in advance of planting will allow micro-nutrients to become available so that your roses have the best and healthiest of beginnings. We recommend (for the south) preparing a bed in spring or summer for planting in the optimum fall/winter season.

PLANTING THE ROSES

Our bare-root roses should be set out as soon as possible upon receipt. If a delay of more than a few days is necessary, remove your plants from the shipping bag and "heel them in" by digging a shallow trench and covering with loose soil, or plant them in containers in a sheltered area.

To prevent the roots from drying out during planting, soak for about an hour (but not overnight) in a bucket of water. Dig the hole large enough to

accommodate the natural spread of the roots. The plants should be set at approximately the same level at which they had been growing or slightly deeper. Prune any roots damaged in shipping, and spread the roots down around a pyramid of soil in the hole. Add enough soil to cover the roots, then firm well and water thoroughly to remove air pockets and to settle the soil firmly around the root system. Fill the rest of the hole with soil and mound it slightly around the base of the plant for stability while settling. Prune only an inch or



Are we having fun yet?

two from the canes, to just above a live and healthy bud on each cane. Cut back or remove any canes damaged in shipping. (Canes should also be cut back proportionately to the removal of roots.)

To insure good performance in plants that are shipped to the North, any plants sent after February 28th will be shipped in 2 gallon containers. These potted roses need only to be kept watered and to be held in a bright, sheltered area until the local climate allows planting to take place (preferably after the last frost date).

Both bare-root and potted roses can also be transplanted into large containers and grown indefinitely in this manner until you choose a permanent location. Remember to use a high quality potting soil (one that drains well) when transplanting from one pot to another. Also remember that roses growing in containers will need more frequent fertilization and watering than will those planted in the ground.

MULCHING AND WATERING

We sincerely believe that mulch is the key to happiness, at least in the garden! A several inch thick layer of mulch applied 2 or 3 times a year means fewer weeds, less water stress, less heat stress, richer soil and healthier plants. We use a broken down pine bark on our beds, but pine needles, leaf mulch or any weed free material will do the job.

Rose varieties that have survived for many years are usually drought tolerant, but your plants will look much better in your garden if they get a good deep soaking every 7 to 10 days. This is much better than frequent light sprinkling which only encourages the roots to grow near the surface where they are vulnerable. Deep watering will encourage your roses to hold their foliage and bloom better in the summer months. A soaker hose or some form of drip irrigation works especially well to minimize water waste through evaporation and to keep the rose leaves dry, or you can just leave your garden hose trickling until the ground is saturated - several hours or even overnight.

FEEDING

Many dedicated rose lovers have private recipes for rose fertilizers that border on black magic, but we have found that most commercial rose foods and organic fertilizers are fine and give good results.

The important thing about any fertilizer application is that lots of water will be wanted; both to dissolve the fertilizer into a form the rose can use and to clean any residue off the bush. Chemical fertilizers can burn or even kill a plant if over-used, as many of us know from having wiped out a favorite rose through generosity. Read the label and when in doubt about how much to apply remember less is better than more, and always water heavily.

We admit to preferring organic fertilizers (such as fish emulsion or manure) for their beneficial action of the living organisms in the soil: healthy soil grows healthy plants. Organic fertilizer can be combined with slow-release pellets (such as Osmocote) to keep container grown roses at their peak.

For those who simply want to keep their roses healthy and vigorous, a feeding in spring and another in early fall should suffice.

For maximum performance, begin feeding about 2 weeks before the last frost date for your area and continue at 4 to 6 week intervals until 6 weeks before the earliest frost date for your area. For the last feeding of the year you might want to use a high phosphorus compound (12-24-12) so that your plant will shift to a slower, tougher growth in preparation for cold weather. This feeding program follows the natural growth/dormancy cycle of the rose.

DISEASE AND INSECTS

All morning in the garden. I couldn't get myself to go in and write. I come to lunch intoxicated and Em says that I look like a mad man. What have I done to look that way? Merely hunted insects on my rosebushes.

> André Gide Journal, year 1903



When planting new roses, it is best to encircle the plant with a mound of soil, and add water until the "hollow" is full, and let it soak in. This gives the new plant an excellent start in its new home.

If your old roses seem to be unduly affected by blackspot or powdery mildew, they are possibly planted in the wrong spot: too much shade, too little air circulation, poorly drained soil, etc. An old rose properly situated should give years of basically troublefree beauty. This is not to say that the Old Garden Roses never get blackspot. They are disease resistant, but rarely completely disease free. The difference is that none of the fungus diseases really debilitates them. They will generally shed any infected leaves, continuing to grow and bloom with healthy vigor. If you choose to spray in order to keep the foliage perfect, we recommend using a mild, broad spectrum fungicide on an "as needed" basis rather than a regular preventative program.

Aphids, thrips and other insect pests rarely affect a healthy rosebush severely, but they can damage and disfigure the tender new growth, buds and flowers. This is particularly irritating in spring, when we've been without roses all winter. Orthene, Malathion or Diazanon, used according to label instructions, should control infestations. Miticide, or a vigorous hosing

with water, controls spider mites. If you are worried about toxicity, Safer products are very mild, or, in a small garden, you may enjoy squashing by hand. Ladybugs and praying mantises are becoming easily available from many garden supply catalogs. We have found these beneficial insects to be wicked pursuers of aphids, and they add a nice cottagey look to the garden.

PRUNING

Old roses don't require the stringent and careful pruning that is needed by many modern sorts - in fact they can sulk and refuse to bloom if pruned too hard. Just a light touch of sharp pruning shears is all that is needed for them to respond beautifully. A good rule of thumb is to clip back no more than 1/3 of the bush, encouraging full foliage and heavy bloom without destroying the vigor and natural attractive form of the plant.

When a rose bush, like any other healthy shrub, is cut back, it responds by putting on a spurt of growth. This tender new growth can get frost or heat-burned, so avoid mid-summer and late fall pruning, or pruning too early in spring. (2 or 3 weeks before the final frost date is ideal.)

Everblooming varieties can be lightly trimmed or "tip-pruned" several times a year, as they flower on new growth. Roses that bloom but once are best pruned after they have bloomed. Their flowers come from wood that has hardened over a winter, so early spring pruning will reduce their display.

When pruning bushes, remove any dead canes or twigs, any unbalanced growth and a few inches overall. For climbing roses, only dead or unwanted canes need be removed.

Rose hedges can be shaped easily with hedge shears, and roses in a natural or wild setting can be left completely alone unless a hard winter produces some unsightly dead canes. If left unpruned, many varieties of old roses will produce attractive hips to brighten the winter garden.

TIPS ON TRAINING ROSES

"The rose must go back to the flower garden - its true place, not only for its own sake, but to save the garden from ugliness, and give it fragrance and beauty of leaf and flower."

William Robinson

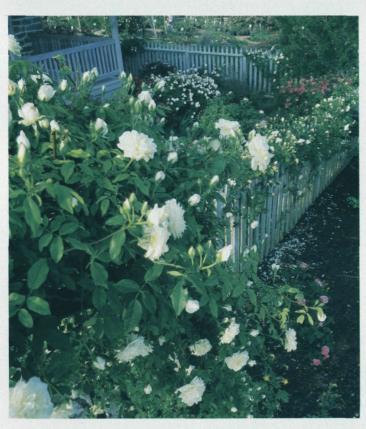
Old roses are a delight to use in the landscape and generally quite easy to train and maintain. Remember to choose your roses to fit your space, leaving plenty of elbow room for large varieties. The following tips will help you achieve special effects using roses in your garden.



Climbing roses need support whether they are placed against a wall, fence or trellis. On a trellis, this is achieved by attaching the fanned-out canes to the openwork. This both supports the rose and increases the flowering potential, since a rose cane drawn out horizontally will bloom more heavily than one that shoots straight up. The same effect can be created by fastening the canes of a climbing rose to the links of a chain link fence or to staples driven into a wall or privacy fence. We recommend using gardener's stretch ties, as they expand with the growth of the rose cane rather than choking it off.

Another way to train a climbing rose is to wrap or braid it around a tall post, creating a pillar rose. Once again, fencing staples or nails can be used with stretch tie to secure the cane. When the rose reaches the top of the post, it can either be trained further along a wire or over an arch, or allowed to cascade outward in an "umbrella" fashion. A true pillar rose is simply a more moderate climber that can be trained up a post, without any loose ends left over the top.

Arches, pillars, trellises, fences or gazebos: however a climbing rose is displayed it will add height and depth to the garden and will also soften and decorate the hard angles of walls and buildings.



< Growing an attractive garden of old roses is not difficult. With a few simple techniques, properly selected roses can be easily trained to enhance almost any garden setting.

Wrapping the long canes of climbing or rambling roses around a tall post is an especially effective way to display them. Notice how 'American Pillar' and 'Claire Jacquier' frame this garden seat. The rope swag at top, which eventually will be covered by the vigorous vines, completes the effect.





It's hard to imagine anything more beautiful than a long hedge of roses, and they can be quite functional at the same time. This hedge of 'Sir Thomas Lipton', 'Mary Manners' and 'Danaë' serves to isolate a portion of the display gardens when it is used for weddings. At the same time they add the proper color and mood for such happy occasions.

MAKING A ROSE HEDGE

There are two basic types of hedges, formal and informal. A large, informal hedge can replace a wall or privacy fence, or be used to disguise or soften an existing one. Members of the Shrub rose class, most of the Hybrid Musks, several of the Species roses, and individual varieties from other classes such as the China rose, 'Mutabilis', or the Rugosa, 'Sir Thomas Lipton' make excellent subjects for an informal hedge. This type of rose planting requires almost no care at all other than the basics of feeding and watering, and removing the occasional dead cane.

Roses can also be used to create a neat. formal, everblooming hedge that offers a great deal more color and interest than the traditional "green mustache" of shrubbery that hides the foundations of many modern houses. The key to a formal appearance

is not in trying to keep the bushes all precisely the same shape (continuous production of new bloom stalks will always make the bushes slightly irregular) but in choosing one specific variety rather than trying to mix and match. China and Tea roses are excellent for hedges in the 4 to 6 foot range, with Polyanthas useful at shorter heights.

In order to create a really thick hedge, the rose bushes can be planted in a double row, staggered in zig-zag fashion to maintain appropriate intervals between plants. If the bushes are pruned back hard the first year or two, they will fill out vigorously with uniform thick growth. After the plants are established, the hedge can be simply sheared to the required height once or twice a year (late February and late August in the south), and left alone to bloom.

PEGGING ROSES

One method of training roses that has been nearly forgotten is called pegging. A rose suitable for pegging will have long flexible canes in the 5 to 7 foot range. A number of Bourbons and Hybrid Perpetuals, as Peter Beales agrees, are "almost custom-built for this purpose." Climbing roses that reach over 7 feet are not good for pegging, as they quickly grow out of bounds and become unattractive when trained in this fashion.



Pegging a rose is a fine technique for displaying roses with longs canes to great advantage. Above the Alba 'Mme Plantier' shows a tremendous flush of flower in the spring. Note the many flower stalks on the canes of 'Mme Ernest Calvat' below. Laying the canes horizontal is what prompts this activity.



To peg a rose, fasten the canes to the ground by pinning them with a hook, or "peg". It is important to remember to let new canes harden properly before they are bent down and pegged no matter how unruly they may look; otherwise they may break. We peg our roses twice a year, before the onset of new growth (for us it is late January and late August). We use the long 6 to 7 foot canes that have grown in the prior season. Older canes can be pruned away every second or third year to make room for these newly pegged canes. The canes can be left with a high arch or fastened nearly horizontal, arranged in a perfect wheel around the center of the plant or swirled slightly depending on artistic desire and available space. There are a number of creative ways to use this method, but the end result is basically the same. Pulling the canes horizontal causes the rose to produce flowers at nearly every leaf axil, increasing the blooming potential a hundredfold. A pegged rose is generally used as a specimen plant and takes up quite a bit of space, but the incredible floral display and unique shape make it quite worthwhile to try the technique.

ROSES IN CONTAINERS

Container-planted roses are a versatile and rewarding landscape option, and almost any rose can be grown this way if the container is large enough. A pot about 7 gallons in size will give the rose roots some room and is still fairly easy to lift and move.

It's helpful to match the shape of the rose bush to the shape of the container: a full, bushy plant looks more attractive in a broad, rounded pot, while a taller, narrower variety will seem more natural in a slender, upright pot. Pots of roses can be grouped together or mixed with containers of perennials to provide the colorful effect of a hedge or a flower border. Large containers can be stacked to provide a multi-level effect. Some climbing roses can even be



used. They may not reach their full size, but they can still make a graceful accent for a balcony railing or patio wall.

Remember to use containers that have proper drainage and to use a soil mixture that is rich and drains well. Peat moss and composted manure mixed with sand and top soil or a good potting soil will provide a healthy base. Slow-release fertilizers such as Osmocote can cut down on maintenance. Roses in containers usually need water more often than those in the ground: make sure your plants don't get water-stressed.



Many of the old roses lend themselves well to being grown in containers, which makes them very versatile. The 'Green Rose' above left is perfect for this rounded clay pot, while the soft blue colors of the container above provides just the right foil for 'Martha Gonzales'. Keep in mind that the rose can be grown in a nondescript container and slipped into the decorative container on demand.

SPECIES ROSES

Species roses are basically those roses which, if self pollinated, will come true from seed. Roses are native from the Arctic Circle to near the equator, making them a truly diverse genus. The differences in thorn, flower, leaf, and general behavior have intrigued botanists for centuries, as has the question of which are the true species roses and which are the

hybrid varieties formed by cross pollination in the wild. As Linnaeus wrote in 1753, "the species of Rosa are very difficult to determine and those who have seen few species can distinguish them more easily than those who have examined many." We've included under this heading some of the most distinctive species and their close hybrids. These roses tend to be of excellent vigor and are quite disease resistant.

The Wild Rose ia a happy flower, She wanders far and wide And runs along the old stone walls, Throughout the countryside. No sorrow touches her - no fear -No matter where she goes. For everybody loves her -The simple, sweet, Wild Rose. Her friend - the sun - protects her, I found it out, by this -Deep down, in every wild rose heart, You'll find his golden kiss.

L. Young Correthers

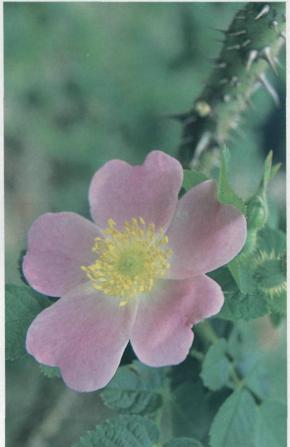
Species roses are great for naturalizing a landscape, being adaptable to a variety of settings. Many are climbers, but with some pruning and training most can be grown as large, mounded shrubs. Others are naturally bushy, lending easy grace to the garden.

Don't disparage these lovely roses just because they may bloom only for one season. The

energy they expend on this annual display makes it truly one of nature's finest spectacles. Their beauty, grace, and health make them very desirable even without the flower, and after all, who of us doesn't have an azalea, iris, or other seasonal flower just for its annual glory. For us their annual display is the making of the season, which we certainly look forward to each spring.



The typical growth habit of a species rose is seen in this R. multiflora carnea, grown here as a mounding shrub.



R. eglanteria

#0121 Rosa eglanteria, prior to 1551

Known as the 'Sweet Brier Rose' because of the strongly apple-scented leaves, this is a favorite English native that has been recorded in literature from Chaucer and Shakespeare to the present. *R. eglanteria*, or 'Eglantine', has been common in cottage gardens on both sides of the Atlantic because it is not only hardy but always fragrant, whether or not it is in bloom. The rambling shrub is large, thorny, and vigorous with dark green, slightly rough foliage, and the spring flowers are pink, with five petals, and a good rose fragrance of their own. Shakespeare included it in

the scented woodland bedroom he pictured for the Fairy Queen in " A Midsummer Night's Dream":

I know a bank whereon the wild thyme blows,
Where ox-lips and the nodding violet grows;
Quite over-canopied with lush woodbine,
With sweet musk roses, and with eglantine:
There sleeps Titania sometime of the night,
Lulled in these flowers with dances and delight...

R. eglanteria should be part of every fragrance garden; rain, wind and sun all seem to bring out the perfume of the plant.

10 to 12 feet. Z5/O/Fr/lp

#0103 Cherokee Rose, 1759 (Rosa laevigata)

A native of southern China and Taiwan, this rose was introduced early to North America and has now become thoroughly established here. It was first botanically described from a specimen growing in Georgia, and it has been adopted as that state's official flower. Commonly known as 'Cherokee Rose' it is a mounding bush to about 5 feet, or a thickly foliaged climber to 15 feet with neat, apple-green leaves. In the spring it blooms profusely, with large, fragrant, pure white, 5-petalled flowers which cleanly drop their petals to disclose star-shaped sepals. It is one of the best for naturalizing in the South, since it does not sucker (unlike the 'Macartney Rose', with which it is sometimes confused) and offers an outstanding floral display in return for very little care.

5 to 15 feet. Z7/O/Fr/w

#0104 Rosa multiflora carnea, 1804

Sent to England from China in 1804, this lovely rambler was soon well-distributed throughout Europe and was included in Empress Josephine's collection. *R. multiflora carnea* blooms in the spring with a decadent profusion of small, double, dainty shell pink roses in heavy clusters. It can transform an ugly outbuilding, dead tree or unsightly fence into something of real beauty.

15 to 20 feet. Z6/O/lp

#0108 Lady Banks' Rose, 1807

(R. banksiae banksiae)

This white climbing rose was named in honor of the wife of gifted amateur rosarian, Sir Joseph Banks. The botanist who named it, Robert Brown, commented on its lovely fragrance, saying, "Indeed I doubt whether many persons if blindfolded could by the odour distinguish them from violets." All the Banksia roses are thornless and appear to have no



Cherokee Rose

serious insect or disease problems. They are very long-lived, and any Southerner who plants one of these may almost be assured that it will outlive his grandchildren. It is quite common to allow these roses to grow up into a tree, where the abundance of spring roses make it seem as if the whole tree has burst into bloom. During the massive spring flowering, the 1inch blooms cover the plant like a thick blanket, lasting up to six weeks. Cold is their worst enemy, with hardiness questionable below about 15 degrees Farenheit. For some reason deer do not like to eat these roses, so they are good choices for natural settings.

12 to 20 feet. Z8/O/Fr/w

#0127 Rosa banksiae normalis, 1796

The single, wild form of 'Lady Banks' Rose'. 12 to 20 feet. Z8/O/Fr/w

#0107 Yellow Lady Banks' Rose, 1824

(R. banksiae lutea)

The double yellow form of 'Lady Banks' Rose'. 12 to 20 feet. Z8/O/my



Yellow Lady Banks'



Chestnut Rose

#0105 Chestnut Rose, prior to 1814

(R. roxburghii)

Also known as the 'Chinquapin Rose' and 'Burr Rose', William Roxburgh, assistant surgeon to the East India Company, came across this rose in a garden in Canton, China, where it had been grown for generations as 'Hoi-tong-hong'. He sent it to the Calcutta Botanic Garden, from whence it reached England in 1820, and quickly traveled on to America. We find it lingering in many old Southern gardens. The 'Chestnut Rose' is unique in many ways. The pink, lightly fragrant flowers open from mossy looking buds irregularly throughout the growing season and are followed by bristly, globular hips that resemble chestnut burrs. The odd, pale brown bark of the branches, combined with leaves divided into many small leaflets (up to 15) makes this rose a fascinating specimen plant, especially if allowed to reach its full 7' x 7' size. It can also be kept pruned to grow in a large pot with good results.

5 to 7 feet. Z6/R/mp

#0118 Himalayan Musk Rose, 1822

(R. moschata nepalensis)

This rose is similar to, but larger, more cold hardy, and earlier flowering than R. moschata, the 'Musk Rose'. Hence it was sold in its place for much of the late 19th century. The 'Himalayan Musk Rose', also commonly found in reference books under the name R. brunonii, is a handsome climber that will fill the largest tree with masses of musk-scented, single, white flowers in the spring. We grow it as a large free-form shrub which gives the apearance of a small tree after a few years. The foliage is distinctive, with large, dull green, slightly downy leaves making a fine backdrop for the clusters of blossoms.

30 to 50 feet. Z8/O/w



Swamp Rose

#0102 Swamp Rose, before 1824

(R. palustris scandens)

Architecturally beautiful at all times of the year, the 'Swamp Rose' has graceful, arching and nearly thornless branches with narrow, willow-like leaves. It's single form is a native American rose, growing across the South and East in moist, swampy ground. Its ability to grow in poorly drained soil as well as in normal garden conditions make it an anomaly among roses but very versatile in the landscape. No plant could be more beautiful weeping into

a stream or reflecting pond. The flowers appear in late spring, after most Species have finished blooming. They are vivid pink, double and very showy. This was one of the roses collected for Empress Josephine's garden at Malmaison when Redouté was commissioned to paint these roses for posterity.

4 to 6 feet. Z8/O/mp

#0123 Rosa carolina, 1826

A late flowering species, *R. carolina*, is highly rated as a landscape rose. The individual plants produce a multitude of canes which grow more numerous over the years. The leaves are a rich green, which turn a nice autumn color in the fall. The bright pink single flowers are followed by rounded hips which also enhance the autumn by ripening to a seasonal orangered. Native to eastern North America, this beautiful rose also has the distinction of being the state flower of Iowa.

3 to 5 feet. Z5/O/H/mp

#0112 Fortune's Double Yellow, 1845

(R. x odorata pseudindica)

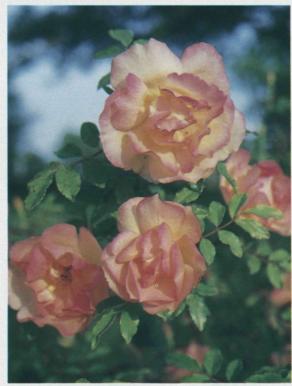
Also known as 'Beauty of Glazenwood' and 'Gold of Ophir', these flattering names for this rose, give an idea of its popularity. Robert Fortune describes western civilization's first encounter with it; "On entering one of the [mandarin's] gardens on a fine morning in May, I was struck with a mass of yellow flowers which completely covered a distant part of the wall... To my surprise and delight [I] found that I had discovered a most beautiful new yellow climbing rose." Seen up close the semi-double flowers are actually apricot with a blush of rose or crimson on the outer fringe of the petals. The vining character of the canes, handsome apple green foliage, and unique color combine to make this one of the most useful of the once blooming roses. In fact, Gertrude Jekyll extolled it as being "indispensible on account of its grace and beauty".

10 to 15 feet. Z8/O/Fr/yb

#0111 Fortuniana, 1850

(R. x fortuniana)

This apparently natural hybrid of *R. banksiae* and *R. laevigata* also bears the name of young Scots undergardener Robert Fortune, who encountered it in newly opened China in 1850, blooming in a Shanghai garden. 'Fortuniana' retains the fine "violet" scent of the 'Lady Banks' Rose', but offers a larger, nearly 2-inch flower that is white and very double with a knotted center. The nearly thornless canes have foliage that is graceful and open, like the Banksias, but somewhat larger and glossier as befits its 'Cherokee Rose' heritage. It can be planted anywhere, as this is a rose that thrives even in poor, dry, sandy soils. The disease resistance, ease of culture



Fortune's Double Yellow

and graceful effect of this plant give it great value in the landscape. 'Fortuniana' may be grown as a climber spreading 8 to 12 feet, or it may be pruned back to form a mounding shrub 6 to 8 feet in diameter. In mid-spring all the enthusiasm of both parents will be visible in the lush cascade of white flowers.

6 to 10 feet. Z7/O/Fr/w



Fortuniana

#0114 Anemone, 1896

(R. x anemonoides Rehder)

Bred by J. E. Schmidt of Erfurt, Germany, 'Anemone' is thought to be a cross between the white, single flowered 'Cherokee Rose' and a Tea. Often called 'Pink Cherokee', it has the vigor of *R. laevigata* but is much more open and dainty in its



Anemone

foliage, with something of the beauty of an oriental brush painting. We've seen this rose begin to bloom in February, showing its five, heart-shaped, soft pink petals around a crown of golden stamens; a lovely sight against a gray winter sky. 'Anemone' is quite fragrant and often reblooms in the early summer, after having kept up with the other wild roses all through the spring. Gertrude Jekyll remarked that 'Anemone' was quite popular in English gardens on the Riviera, because of its "particular and lovely shade of color."

6 to 10 feet. Z7/O/Fr/lp

#0116 Mermaid, 1918

'Mermaid' is a rose to take seriously. While it doesn't have the objectionable suckering habit of its invasive parent, it is quite remarkably vigorous. It can be grown as a thorny, but handsome, mound of shiny green foliage and saucer sized, 5-petal, creamy yellow flowers. It will also happily climb into trees or over fences and is a good choice for covering ugly outbuildings. The result of a cross between R. bracteata and a yellow Tea rose, 'Mermaid' is both fragrant and remontant, blooming often once it is established. It was awarded a Gold Medal by the National Rose Society in 1917.

15 to 20 feet. Z8/R/Fr/my



Prairie Rose

#0119 Prairie Rose, 1924

(R. setigera serena)

The only climbing rose native to North America, and the only member of the synstylae group found wild in the U.S., the 'Prairie Rose' has quite a list of distinctions that set it apart. The arching canes of this form are thornless and though the plant does not sucker, it will root readily wherever the tips touch the



Mermaid

ground. The single, bright pink flowers appear very late in spring or even early summer, when most other wild roses have already finished blooming. This trait can extend the flowering period of the wild garden. This rose is especially cold-hardy, tough, and disease resistant, making it an excellent choice for lowmaintenance plantings.

3 to 8 feet. Z4/O/mp

#1001 Rosa wichuraiana 'thornless', about 1965

This useful Wichuraiana is a nearly thornless selection that appeared spontaneously in a seedling population at Princeton Nursery, in New Jersey. It is a very vigorous, low growing plant that makes a natural ground cover, spreading easily on slopes, stream banks and other areas where low-maintenance planting is a benefit. The foliage is exceptionally shiny and almost evergreen, and the thornless canes make weeding a breeze. Clusters of single white flowers appear in the late spring or early summer, and clusters of small, bright red hips replace them in the fall. This rose is very winter hardy and easily grown, forming mounds 1 to 3 feet high and up to 20 feet across.

1 to 3 feet tall by 20 feet across. Z5/O/H/w

#1002 Rosa wichuraiana poteriifolia, no date

We obtained this prostrate shrub with elongated prickly canes from the National Aboretum in Washington, D.C. The original plants were collected in sand along the seacoast at Murotozaki, Kochi Prefecture, Japan. It is considered rare, with a restricted natural distribution. It is vigorous but less rampant than the species type. The National Arboretum considers this variety promising for use as a low, matforming ground cover. We find that R. wichuraiana poteriifolia makes an attractive, weeping plant in a container as well, especially for upper balconies where it can trail over the sides.

1 to 3 feet tall by 8 feet across. Z5/O/H/w

OLD EUROPEAN ROSES

In this listing we have included five classes of roses which formed the mainstay of early European rose gardens. They are the Albas, Centifolias, Damasks, Gallicas, and Mosses. One thing that these classes have in common is their cold-hardiness. They go dormant in the winter and their blooming period is keyed to the shorter European growing season. They also have shared an intricate involvement in the historic events of Western man: the rose-petaled banquets of Rome, monastic medicine gardens in the Dark Ages, and the War of the Roses, to name a few.

Many of the crowned heads of England, for example, have included an Alba, a Gallica, or some combination of the two roses on their family crest.

The Albas are either white or blush pink, with beautiful foliage of a grey-blue hue. The Damasks usually have a richer pink in their bloom, although white does appear in some varieties. The flowers of the Gallicas have more red tones and set hips quite readily. Perhaps this is why they figure so strongly in medicinal and herbal lore. The Centifolias, and their sports, the Mosses, are predominately pink. Centifolias are traditionally known as "Cabbage roses" because of the multitude of petals in each blossom, while

the Mosses take their name from the innumerable fuzzy prickles on the flower bud. The fragrance is strong and delightful with all these roses.

Collectively these "June flowering roses" have long since proved themselves worthy of cultivation. Especially is this true for gardeners in cooler climates, where the lack of remontancy is compensated by their spectacular display. The fact that they are a source of rose attar (rose oil for use in perfume making) as well as their link to the past makes this class of roses of special interest and enjoyment.

The European Roses enhance any garden. Here 'Fantin-Latour' mixes well with other roses, perennials, and permanent structures.



Shailer's Provence

#2047 Shailer's Provence, prior to 1799, Centifolia

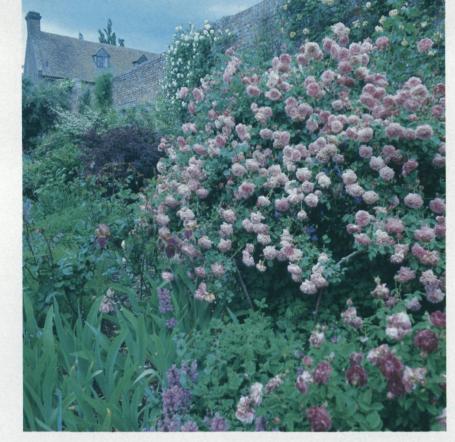
"'Shailer's Provence' is a rose to cherish." Thus wrote Ethelyn Emery Keays in her 1935 classic <u>Old Roses</u>. It is indeed a charming rose, with its cupped flower of many lilac-pink petals with white base. The blooms occur from almost every leaf-bud along the gray-green canes, sometimes occuring singly, but generally in clusters of three. We suggest pegging this rose to encourage an even greater show, since it blooms best on year old growth.

4 to 5 feet. Z4/O/Fr/mp

#2036 Empress Josephine, prior to 1824, Gallica

The rich pink flowers are veined even deeper, giving this rose an attraction beyond most pink roses. The double blooms are formed of loosely shaped petals. Foliage is typical of Gallicas, being generally light green, deepening with the cooler fall temperatures, and somewhat coarse in texture. The canes are dark with a tendency to be lax when laden with spring blooms.

3 to 4 feet. Z4/O/lp



#2018 Ispahan, prior to 1832, Damask

Also known as 'Rose d'Isfahan' or 'Pompon des Princes', this paragon amongst Damask roses has been seen growing wild on the hills of Iran, especially between Shiraz and the old caravan trading center of Ispahan. Residents of Shiraz still grow it in their walled gardens, where plants and pools are a release from the hot, dry land outside. An early 19th century writer considered that "no country in the world grew roses to such perfection as Persia, where they were well cultivated and prized by the inhabitants. Their gardens and courts were crowded with roses, their rooms ornamented with vases filled with gathered bunches, and every bath strewn with fullblown flowers." When 'Ispahan' is in full bloom, the bush is covered until it looks like a fountain of pink. The shrub is vigorous and hardy, with a slightly bluish cast to the rough green leaves.

4 to 6 feet. Z4/O/Fr/mp



Madame Plantier

#2021 Madame Plantier, 1835, Alba

Thought to be the product of an Alba rose crossed with R. moschata, 'Mme. Plantier' is a perfect subject for the white garden. The flat, very double blooms are borne in clusters on a spreading, bushy plant all through the spring. Nancy Steen describes it as a "glorious rose, healthy, non-thorny, with attractive, soft, lettuce-green leaves, and pink-tinted



Ispahan

buds, the beauty of which is enhanced by the long, leafy calyx-lobes. The clusters of medium-sized, double, white flowers have a green eye, the outer petals reflexing back in a most attractive manner." Alba roses do best if pruned back a little to encourage bushy growth, and they are famous for the sweetness of their scent.

4 to 6 feet. Z4/O/Fr/w

#1408 Gloire des Mousseuses, 1852, Moss

This rose has perhaps the largest flower to be found among the Mosses. The color is a clear bright pink with a deeper center. It is full and blooms in clusters, and is quite fragrant. The moss is actually a multitude of tiny bristles, not unlike the whiskers of a man's beard. As in beards there is a great variety of fullness in the mossing of the varieties of this class. 'Gloire des Mousseuses' is, as the name suggests, very well mossed. The bush is generally upright in habit, with light green foliage that forms the perfect backdrop for the lovely flowers.

Z4/O/Fr/mp

#1407 Général Kléber, 1856, Moss

This moss rose was named for the French general who commanded Napoleon's army in Egypt and was assassinated in Cairo in 1800. 'Général Kléber' offers few thorns and is a vigorous upright shrub with mint green foliage. The well mossed buds open to lush, fragrant, quartered, light pink blooms, evidence of its close relationship to the centifolia.

4 to 6 feet. Z4/O/Fr/lp

#2008 Fantin-Latour, no date, Centifolia

Classified as a Centifolia or Cabbage Rose, the original name, date, and breeding of 'Fantin-Latour' are unknown. Its blush pink blossoms open flat to display a swirl of petals, after the fashion of roses painted by the French artist whose name it now bears. Centifolias, in fact, were known as "the rose of the painters", and their full, sweet shapes can be identified in many a flower study from the last several centuries. 'Fantin-Latour' blooms in the spring, on a hardy bush with lovely green leaves and few prickles.

4 to 6 feet. Z4/O/Fr/lp



Gloire des Mousseuses

#2004 Hippolyte, no date, Gallica

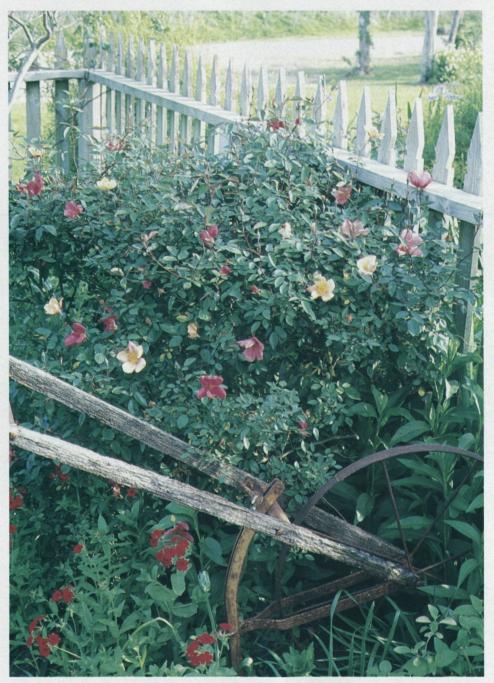
Gallicas are really the only very old roses that have the purple color. Joe Woodard of Dallas gave us our stock plant of this particular lovely old Gallica. 'Hippolyte' grows to about 5 feet and bears numerous, medium-sized, double flowers of a rich purplecrimson that fades to violet with age.

4 to 5 feet. Z4/O/Fr/m

CHINAS

It was perhaps a bit cheeky for plant hunters from Europe to claim they had "discovered" a new rose. In reality, the Chinese mandarin who owned the garden in which it was found knew it was there, and had probably selected it as part of his landscape. The simple truth is the Chinese had been breeding their single wild roses into double garden forms a thousand years before Westerners had any idea it was possible. Nevertheless, credit and gratitude should be given to these persevering botanists for their efforts and endurance in bringing these new and fascinating plants, including the China roses, to western civilization. These first specimens were the hybridized double forms that were gathered from private gardens, or supplied by the thriving Fatee (Flowerland) nursery just outside Canton in Southern China.

Probably the most exciting aspect of the China rose for Westerners was not the silkiness of the petals (which open well even in high humidity) or the full bushy plant with its dainty foliage, but the remontancy. Ever-blooming roses were unknown in Europe, where only the 'Autumn Damask' could be expected to rebloom occasionally in the fall. Their habit of continual growth and bloom meant that China roses did not go dormant in time to survive European winters. However, in areas where they couldn't be grown outdoors, breeders simply kept them in glass houses.



These original China roses did not just give us the lovely class of roses known as Chinas. They are also credited with being one of the founding parents of the Teas, Noisettes, and Bourbons, as well as strongly influencing the Hybrid Perpetuals, Polyanthas, and Hybrid Teas.

The Chinas offered here are highly disease resistant, and are likely to live a very long time. It is not unusual to find specimens aged 100 years or better blooming furiously, with no assistance from man. Quite common in the south, they are among the hardiest and best Old Garden Roses for warm climates. They are useful as hedges, specimen plants, or borders, with some of the smaller varieties being excellent for container gardening. If pruned severely, most of them can be easily maintained as small, rounded plants. These roses should be enjoyed for their generous floral display and landscaping value.

The slender, neat foliage, so typical of the Chinas, coupled with their remontancy makes them ideal as landscape plants. Here a picket fence, an old hand plow, and the China Rose, 'Mutabilis', extend a comfortable welcome to this cottage garden.



Old Blush

#0202 Old Blush, 1752

Also known as 'Common Monthly', 'Common Blush China', 'Old Pink Daily', 'Old Pink Monthly', and 'Parsons' Pink China', this myriad of names attests to the friendly familiarity with which it has been grown for over two hundred years. One of the most common of old roses, it is also one of the most valuable, for it has passed on its incredible blooming prowess to countless cultivars. 'Old Blush' has semidouble, lilac pink flowers in loose clusters. They flush darker pink in the sun and are followed by large orange hips. The bush is full and upright in habit, with neat, healthy foliage. Perfume is soft, but fruity and pleasant. Whether used in a hedge, as a specimen, or in a border, 'Old Blush' should be treated simply as a flowering shrub and not fussed over.

3 to 6 feet. Z6/R/H/mp

#0203 Old Blush, Climbing, no date

The climbing sport of 'Old Blush'. 12 to 20 feet. Z7/R/H/mp



Rouletii

#0122 Rouletii, prior to 1818

This is a very dwarf shrub with a continuous display of small but nicely shaped, lilac-pink flowers. A variety of *R. chinensis minima*, 'Rouletii' was discovered by a Major Roulet, rather far from its native ground, growing in window pots of cottages in a Swiss village. This diminuitive plant is excellent as a low border, and a natural for container growing.

1 to 3 feet. Z6/R/mp

#0230 Sanguinea, prior to 1824

Our original stock plant came from Cleo Barnwell, who had received it from the National Garden in Sweden. The red Chinas have become very tangled over the years, so this is not the only form of 'Sanguinea' we have seen. Our plant is low-growing, bushy, dark green and healthy, with semi-double cupped flowers of soft crimson with a white center.

3 to 4 feet. Z7/R/rb

#0217 Le Vésuve, 1825

Bearing large, fully double flowers with wonderfully swirled centers, as if someone had stirred these roses with a finger while the petals were going



Le Vésuve

on, 'Le Vésuve' blooms often and freely in shades of pink. A compact bush with heavier foliage than many Chinas, it is vigorous and attractive anywhere in the garden or landscape.

3 to 5 feet. Z7/R/Fr/pb

#0205 Cramoisi Supérieur, 1832

Also known as 'Agrippina', this is the most common China, besides 'Old Blush', that we find in old Texas gardens, and with good reason. It is a profuse bloomer with loose clusters of cupped, crimson roses whose incurved petals guard one of the most delicious perfumes in the flower world. The fragrance is sweet and fruity, but the scent burns off with sun and age, so pick the flowers as they are just unfolding. The bush is lush, and becomes compact with pruning, making an excellent choice for a hedge or specimen with neat, dark green leaves to set off the red flowers.

3 to 6 feet. Z7/R/Fr/mr

#0206 Louis Philippe, 1834

Double, deep crimson with a touch of blush at the center and occasional purplish streaks through the petals, this cupped rose is remarkably similar to 'Cramoisi Supérieur' except that the bush is more compact and the color varies more. An early Texas



Louis Philippe

statesman, Lorenzo de Zavala, collected this rose during his 1834 stint as Minister to France and planted it at his home in Lynchburg.

3 to 5 feet. Z7/R/Fr/rb

#0207 Archduke Charles, prior to 1837

Thomas Rivers called this rose "changeable as the chameleon". The full, very shapely flowers open with crimson outer petals and neat pink centers, then darken to solid crimson. The heat of the sun speeds the process: what appears to be a bi-color hedge in spring and fall will be all red roses in mid-summer. The neat, erect bush and constant bloom help make this one of our most demanded varieties.

3 to 5 feet. Z7/R/rb

#0208 Hermosa, 1840

This lilac-pink, fragrant rose is double, cupped, and beautifully shaped; many rosarians suspect Bourbon influence in its breeding. It was long popular as a container plant for European window gardens and its low, compact form suits it well for any small garden or for a massed effect in a larger border.

3 to 4 feet. Z6/R/Fr/lp

#0201 Green Rose, prior to 1845

Every garden needs a conversation piece and the Green Rose definitely fits that bill. This most rewarding rose is always in bloom. Granted the blooms may be hard to detect but once you know what you are looking at, you'll find the bush is literally smothered.



Archduke Charles



Green Rose

We understand that this rose works nicely in floral arrangements, lending its unique texture and contrast to other more colorful flowers. Typical of Chinas, this rose is nicely rounded, blooms continually throughout the season and is excellent as a container plant.

3 to 4 feet Z6/R/g

#0214 Ducher, 1869

Cupped and scented, the flowers of this rose are pure white with an occasional tinge of pale yellow, like milk before all the cream is skimmed off. The foliage is a healthy dark green. 'Ducher' is very similar in form to 'Cramoisi Supérieur' and would be stunning in a mixed planting with the crimson rose.

3 to 5 feet. Z7/R/Fr/w

#0224 Madame Laurette Messimy, 1887

The clusters of rounded buds open to soft, salmonpink, semi-double flowers with a touch of yellow at the base of the petals. Gifted with a true rose fragrance, this plant is ideal for growing in a pot where it can be easily appreciated. Strong sun burns off the fragrant oils, so make sure to "stop and smell the roses" during the morning hours.

3 to 5 feet. Z7/R/Fr/pb



Madame Laurette Messimy



Jean Bach Sisley

#0611 Jean Bach Sisley, 1889

Considered by many to be a Bourbon, it has almost none of their distinctive characteristics. Modern Roses 9 has placed it (after much research) with the China roses. A particularly beautiful flower

with long pointed buds, 'Jean Bach Sisley' opens to display an inner color of silvery rose, with the backs of the petals a darker salmon rose veined with carmine. Fragrance is good, and the bush is handsome with full foliage of a dark green tinged with purple.

5 to 7 feet. Z7/R/Fr/lp

#0211 Mutabilis, prior to 1894

This interesting rose was once sold as 'Tipo Ideale', and it is indeed the ideal type to display the way that the flowers of a China rose darken with age, instead of fading. Nowhere is that trait more visible than in the flowers of 'Mutabilis', whose single petals open sulfur yellow, changing through orange to a rich pink and finally crimson. Bright, silky flowers of all these colors will often be on display at the same time, looking as if a group of butterflies has settled on the bush, earning it the nickname, 'The Butterfly Rose'. A healthy, well-branched shrub, 'Mutabilis' makes a fine specimen whose showy flowers are accented by the bronze color of the new growth.

4 to 6 feet. Z6/R/yb

#0218 Papa Hémeray, 1912

A small but vigorous bush set thickly with clusters of small flowers: single and cherry red with distinct white centers. Few thorns and a free blooming nature make this a nice rose to work with, whether as a bedding plant or in a container.

3 to 5 feet. Z6/R/rb

#2101 Martha Gonzales, 1984

Bright scarlet, neat single flowers open flat to

decorate a bushy shrub whose neat foliage has a dark red tinge. A handsome plant, and at 2 to 3 feet in height is ideally suited as a low hedge or border. A favorite choice of the Texas Highway Department for median plantings. We are happy to report that this foundling has been recently registered with the American Rose Society, and now can be exhibited and enjoyed as a true China.

2 to 3 feet. Z7/R/mr

#0231 Single Pink, no date

We suspect this rose of being a sport of 'Old Blush' or perhaps a reversion back to the old wild variety. 'Single Pink' is a handsome, trouble-free,



Single Pink

very bushy shrub that bears a constant load of fivepetalled lilac pink flowers. We have noticed that 'Single Pink' has held its leaves for the past two winters and has been the first to bloom in the spring. 'Single Pink' might not win a flower show, but it is absolutely wonderful for a colorful, low-maintenance garden.

4 to 7 feet. Z6/R/mp

#0233 Napoleon, no date

This gorgeous rose was shared with us by Cleo Barnwell of Louisiana. Rather similar to 'Old Blush', yet fuller, the blooms have pointed petals that are a lovely shade of pink darkening to rose. The same China-like qualities are seen in its rounded shape and lush foliage.

4 to 5 feet. Z7/R/Fr/pb



Napoleon

NOISETTES

The American South is the ideal setting for this graceful class of roses, as it should be. This is their home, their birthplace. John Champneys of Charleston, South Carolina raised the first Noisette by crossing the fragrant, cluster-flowered *R. moschata* with the remontant 'Old Blush'. The result was 'Champneys' Pink Cluster'.

Champneys shared cuttings and seeds of his new hybrid with Philippe Noisette, a professional Charleston nurseryman, who raised several seedlings and passed them on to his brother Louis in Paris. The best of these was introduced as 'Rosier de Philippe Noisette', while the rest were simply referred to as Noisette's, and they captured the attention of all France.

It was the remontancy above all qualities, which so quickly attracted the French growers to this rose, and soon many new varieties were being produced. The influx of Tea parentage in the 1830's produced even larger flowers, and expanded the range of colors. The Noisettes are generous in their production of highly-scented flowers in pale shades of cream, pink or yellow.

Usually grown as climbers, pillars, or fanned out on a fence, these gracious aristocrats were among the most popular roses of the 1800's. They are again much in demand as gardeners work to bring fragrance, beauty, and a touch of nostalgia to their landscapes.

#0301 Champneys' Pink Cluster, 1811

After being lost to commerce for many years, this earliest Noisette was re-identified from a plant sent to the Huntington Botanical Gardens of California in the early 1970's. The clusters of small, light pink, double flowers carry one of the sweetest

perfumes in the rose world. Our plant puts up vigorous shoots with narrow, graceful leaves that are occasionally susceptible to blackspot. It makes a handsome, rather mounding shrub, or it can be displayed on a pillar, fence, or trellis.

4 to 8 feet. Z6/R/Fr/lp

#0302 Blush Noisette, 1817

As fragrant as 'Champneys' Pink Cluster', this first rose to bear the Noisette name is charming in its own right. The flowers are cupped and double, appearing frequently thoughout the growing season but especially in great abundance in the fall. William Paul, the 19th century nurseryman, reported, "I have seen these roses blooming unchecked amid the early storms of winter." 'Blush Noisette' will do well as a free-standing specimen or as a pillar rose.

4 to 8 feet. Z6/R/Fr/w

This arch of 'Larmarque' over a garden entrance demonstrates the grace and beauty of this versatile class



#0304 Lamarque, 1830

Named for General Lamarque, this rose is the result of a cross between 'Blush Noisette' and 'Parks' Yellow Tea-scented China'. A fine, vigorous climber, its flowers are of medium size, double in form, with white petals that have a touch of lemon yellow at the base. Nancy Steen, in The Charm of Old Roses, says that "the fragrance of the flowers is clean and delicious." We have had bouquets of 'Lamarque' on the table for Christmas Day. A superb climbing rose.

12 to 20 feet. Z7/R/Fr/w



Blush Noisette

#0305 Jaune Desprez, 1830

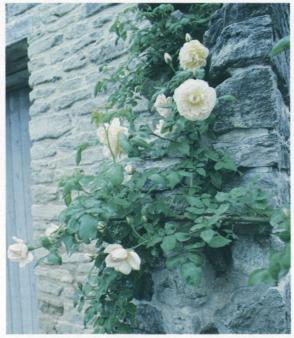
The introduction of 'Jaune Desprez' set the rose growers on their ear. Three qualities long sought after occurred all in the same rose. It was remontant, climbing, and yellow! Today we would not consider the soft apricot hues as truly yellow, but in 1830 it was a dramatic occurrence. With precisely the same parents as 'Lamarque' it was strikingly different in flowere form and color, but similar in growth habit. Ca-



Lamarque

pable of growing to 20 feet in mild climates, this fine rose bears semi-double flowers which exhibit soft shadings of apricot and are occasionally touched with rose. The fragrance is exceptional and sweet. No wonder this continues to be a favorite rose.

12 to 20 feet. Z7/R/Fr/yb



Jaune Desprez

#0313 La Biche, 1832

This lush, very double rose was well described by Rivers as a "pillar Noisette with very large, pale flowers inclining to fawn colour in the center, a very fragrant, beautiful and distinct rose." It can be grown as a handsome shrub as well as a pillar rose.

4 to 8 foot. Z7/R/Fr/w



Fellenberg

#0209 Fellenberg, prior to 1835

Once designated as a China, 'Fellenberg' is now taking its place as one of the very few red Noisettes. It is very free flowering, with cluster of loose, rosy scarlet blooms. Healthy foliage decorates a plant of spreading habit, it is best when grown as a shrub or container rose.

3 to 5 feet. Z7/R/mr

#0307 Jeanne d'Arc, 1848

'Jeanne d'Arc' is a dainty but vigorous rose with semi-double, pure white flowers born in clusters. Like all Noisettes, it betrays its Musk ancestry by a grand fall display and a strong fragrance. Attractive red hips often appear at the same time as the flowers. It is best used as a pillar so that the flowers may be readily seen, or it can be grown as a free-standing bush. Wherever it is planted, 'Jeanne d'Arc' will create a display of delicate southern beauty.

5 to 8 feet. Z7/R/Fr/w

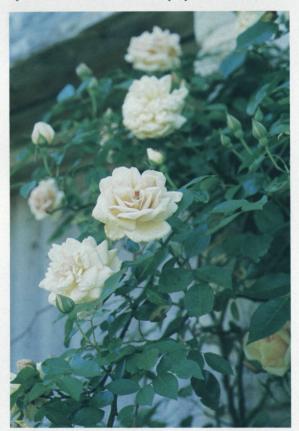
#0306 Céline Forestier, 1858

These very double pale yellow roses open flat to display a knotted, muddled center with a green eye. Once it has become established, the stiff canes of a mature plant can reach to 15 feet. This rose is best grown as a pillar or fanned out against a wall or high fence to display its scented flowers throughout the season.

8 to 15 feet. Z7/R/Fr/my

#0309 Rêve d'Or, 1869

French for "dream of gold", this lovely, graceful climber lives up to its name with ease. Once trained up and established it will display for its admirers a



Rêve d'Or



Céline Forestier

wealth of large, loosely double, buff yellow roses with a rich Noisette perfume. It blooms all season, but we enjoy its fall performance best.

10 to 18 feet. Z7/R/Fr/my

#0310 Madame Alfred Carrière, 1879

Though classed as a Noisette, the full blooms of this rose are more of a Bourbon or Hybrid Tea type. Vigorous to about 20 feet, 'Madame Alfred Carrière' bears intensely fragrant, cupped, double flowers opening the palest of pinks, then cooling to creamy white. We have had flowers from it in January, when it was the only plant in the garden to bear a bloom.

15 to 20 feet. Z6/R/Fr/w

#0311 Claire Jacquier, 1888

A vigorous climber to 20 feet, this rose bears clusters of yolk yellow buds that open to blousing, double, cream-colored blooms. Like all Noisettes, 'Claire Jacquier' reblooms in the fall. Due to the similarity of growth habit, size and shape of buds and flowers, 'Claire Jacquier' can be used anywhere you might consider using the pink Polyantha, 'Cécile Brünner'.

20 feet. Z7/R/my

#0312 Mary Washington, before 1891

Supposed to have been planted by George Washington, a plant has been grown under this name in the flower garden at Mount Vernon for many years. The pink buds open to semidouble pale pink flowers that quickly fade to white. The petals are pointed, giving the open flower a starry effect to go with the heavenly perfume. A neat shrub with heavy foliage, this rose would make an excellent hedge.

3 to 5 feet. Z7/R/Fr/w



Madame Alfred Carrière

#0314 Alister Stella Gray, 1894

Also know as 'Golden Rambler', this healthy variety produces slender, flexible canes that are easy to train on a pillar or trellis. The clustered roses are not large but very double, opening from dark, yolk-yellow buds to uneven pompoms of creamy yellow that fade to white. A beautiful fall display caps off its long season of bloom.

6 to 12 feet. Z7/R/Fr/yb

#0316 Crépuscule, 1904

This rather late Noisette has large, loosely double flowers that open nearly orange, fading to a rich apricot-yellow. The dark canes have light green leaves and few thorns, and they are sturdy enough to form a hedge, though this rose can also be trained as a climber.

6 to 12 feet. Z7/R/ab

BOURBONS

The Bourbons take their name from the Isle de Bourbon (now Réunion) off the east coast of Africa. The account by Monsieur Bréon, a French botanist, relates that in 1817 he was given plants and seeds of a new rose found by Monsieur Perichon. While planting hedges of 'Old Blush' and 'Autumn Damask' M.Perichon "... found amongst his young plants one very different from the other[s] in its shoots and foliage. This induced him to plant it in his garden. It flowered the following year; and, as he anticipated, proved to be of quite a new race, and differing much from the above two roses, which, at the time, were the only two sorts known in the island...". Plants and seeds were sent by M. Bréon "... in 1822, to M. Jacques, the gardener at the Château de Neuilly, near Paris, who distributed them among the rose cultivators of France...".

That original Bourbon had flowers of a rich, deep rose-color with many rounded petals, neatly interlocked, that reflexed backward upon opening. The broad, slightly tough-looking leaves were a healthy blue-green and the bushy plant was of compact and vigorous habit.

The characteristics frequently sought after by lovers of old roses can be found in this class of husky,

> vigorous shrubs. Their flowers are full, richly colored, cupped and often quartered with more than their fair share of fragrance. The majority are remontant, blooming profusely in the spring with fewer but larger flowers later in the season. Bourbons perform well in the South because of their China blood, but they are also fairly cold hardy due to the Damask influence. If they do have an Achilles' heel it lies in their being more susceptible to black spot than most other Old Garden Roses. This tendency may make them less appealing to some, but for most the size and character of the bloom, coupled with magnificent fragrance more than atone for this fault.





Long, flexible canes with rounded green leaves produce masses of flat, quartered purplish-maroon roses from late spring well into summer. As with most Bourbons, there may be some later flowers at scattered intervals. Well scented and luscious in arrangements; be sure to bring this rose indoors to enjoy.

4 to 7 feet. Z6/R/Fr/m



Souvenir de la Malmaison

#0601 Souvenir de la Malmaison, 1843

Originally known as 'Queen of Beauty and Fragrance', this rose received its present name when one of the Grand Dukes of Russia obtained a specimen for the gardens at Malmaison for the Imperial Garden in St. Petersburg. 'Souvenir de la Malmaison' produces large, flat, quartered blossoms with petals of pale, almost flesh colored pink, and a delightful fragrance. The compact bush rarely grows more than three feet, seemingly spending all its energy on blooming rathering than growing.

3 to 4 feet. Z6/R/Fr/lp

#0614 Souvenir de la Malmaison, Cl. 1893

The climbing sport of 'Souv. de la Malmaison'. 8 to 12 feet. Z6/R/Fr/lp

#0623 Souvenir de St. Anne's, prior to 1916

The semi-double sport of 'Souv. de la Malmaison'.

3 to 4 Feet. Z6/R/Fr/lp



Souvenir de St. Anne's

#0602 Louise Odier, 1851

This old Bourbon is a hardy rose, bearing very full, medium-sized, camellia-shaped blooms in a bright, light rose or deep pink shade. The plant is vigorous and large, making it suitable for shrub use or for training on pillars or posts, as suggested by Gertrude Jekyll. The fragrance of 'Louise Odier' is delightful.

4 to 6 feet. Z6/R/Fr/dp

#0603 Zéphirine Drouhin, 1868

Beautiful, high-centered, cerise-pink flowers with an overwhelming Bourbon fragrance make this climbing rose a knockout in spring and fall. The canes are



Zéphirine Drouhin

thornless and the dark green foliage is thick and very healthy, displaying coppery purple new growth that makes a vivid contrast with the pink blossoms. A perfect rose to train up a porch column where you will pass close to it often, or for use where children may be playing.

6 to 12 feet. Z6/R/Fr/mp



Louise Odier

#0620 Coquette des Blanches, 1871

This beautiful rose is the evident result of Mons. Lacharme's attempt to breed a pure white rose. He didn't quite succeed with this rose, but he did achieve near perfection. The form of the flower is at once both cupped and flat. Flat, referring to the line that can be drawn across the surface of the bloom, and cupped, being the description of the overall bloom shape. While not completely white, the overall effect in the garden is of a white rose. Yet for many it is the pink tones of the inner petals on a newly opening bloom that give this rose its greatest beauty. The shrub itself is hardy and vigorous with slender canes that suggest the rose be best grown on a pillar or as a pegged rose.

6 to 8 feet. Z6/R/Fr/w

#0621 Commandant Beaurepaire, 1874

Typical of all Bourbons, an intense fragrance can be found in the lush offering of lavender streaked rose-pink petals. These large blooms are displayed on a 6 to 8 foot bush decorated with light green foliage. The fragrance and streaked petals make this rose very desirable even though the repeat is light.

6 to 8 feet. Z6/R/Fr/H/pb

#0605 Madame Isaac Pereire, 1881

"Luscious, sumptuous, almost blousy beauty", runs one description of this well-known old rose. Named after the wife of a French banker, 'Madame Isaac Pereire' has fat, cabbagey flowers of rich rose madder, with perhaps the strongest deep rose perfume extant. To see and smell a full blown bush on an early April morning is a heady experience. A smaller but even more lovely fall display and scattered roses throughout the summer are extra rewards that come as the plant gets established. Although 'Mme. Isaac Pereire' makes a handsome shrub rose, we have found no better specimen for pegging and love to see it trained that way.

5 to 7 feet. Z6/R/Fr/dp

#0606 Madame Ernest Calvat, 1888

A pale lavender pink sport of 'Mme. Isaac Pereire'. 6 to 8 feet. Z6/R/Fr/mp



Madame Ernest Calvat

#0210 Grüss an Teplitz, 1897

With two Chinas, a Noisette, and a Bourbon in its immediate heritage, 'Grüss an Teplitz' has been moved from class to class until Modern Roses 9 placed it firmly with the Bourbons, where it seems to best belong. The large, double flowers are soft crimson with a spicy fragrance reminiscent of Damask roses. The bush is a little weak, but grows steadily to a good size once established and the flowers are produced with admirable frequency even while the plant is quite small.

4 to 6 feet. Z6/R/Fr/mr

#0607 Variegata di Bologna, 1909

A latter-day example of its class, 'Variegata di Bologna' was popular for its unusual coloring: white blooms streaked, splashed, and flecked with pale purple. The very round flowers, 3 to 4 inches across, appear in clusters of three to five. 'Variegata di Bologna' blooms heavily in spring and rarely at other times. Like most Bourbons, it has a strong fragrance. Its neat, narrow leaves decorate a well-foliaged bush.

4 to 6 feet. Z6/O/Fr/rb



Gipsy Boy

#0619 Gipsy Boy, 1900

'Gipsy Boy' or 'Zigeunerknabe' is reported to be a 'Russelliana' seedling and has the coarse healthy foliage of its parent. The flowers, produced mainly in the spring and fall, are double, dark crimson with gold stamens. Perhaps the colorful appearance of the blooms dancing all along the canes is what inspired its name. The fragrance is rich and satisfying and the bush has the graceful arching habit of 'Russelliana', but on a smaller scale.

3 to 5 feet. Z6/R/Fr/dr



Variegata di Bologna

#0608 Honorine de Brabant, no date

This otherwise respectable Bourbon shrub has somewhat frivolous flowers of a very soft pink, striped and splashed with violet and mauve. They are medium-sized, double, and loosely cupped with a full amount of the heavy "rose" fragrance typical of the class. The bush is more compact and branching than some of the Bourbons, but can be trained as a moderate pillar rose as well as a shrub. 'Honorine de Brabant' blends beautifully in old rose arrangements and makes a nice surprise in plantings of more restrained, single colored flowers. One of the most constantly blooming Bourbons.

4 to 8 feet. Z6/R/Fr/pb



Honorine de Brabant

TEAS

The first of the Tea Roses are thought to be crosses of *R. chinensis* and *R. gigantea*. Their names, 'Hume's Blush Tea¬scented China' and 'Parks' Yellow Tea-scented China', are indicative of their China heritage and fragrance. The tea scent, which gives the class its name, is comparable to the fragrance of crushed **fresh** (not dried) tea leaves, and is exquisite.

The close affinity with the Chinas is also seen in the bushy habit of growth, forming lush bushes with bronzy red new foliage. Teas are well suited to the southern climate and are often found as huge bushes marking old homesites in central Texas, where they have cheerfully survived with no care whatsoever for decades. In the southern states they are quite disease-resistant and bloom profusely in a variety of rich, soft shades throughout the growing season, though spring and fall displays are probably the best. Aside from fragrance, the Teas differ from the Chinas in the size of their flowers, being generally larger and fuller. Since the ancestors of the long-budded Hybrid Teas are in this class, it is not surprising that they make good cut flowers as well as being fine landscape plants. These memorable roses have been in southern families for generations and are often recalled with nostalgia as "the rose my grandmother grew."





The class of roses known as Teas is remarkably versatile. Above 'Souvenir de Madame Léonie Viennot', climbing over an entrance arbor, provides a beautiful and fragrant welcome to visitors. At left 'Mrs. B. R. Cant' dominates this photo of a typical bed of Tea Roses.

#0401 Bon Silène, prior to 1837

Loose, double flowers of fragrant deep rose pink unfurl from the classic, long-pointed buds on this old Tea. The broad, sturdy bush blooms throughout the growing season...an old favorite.

4 to 6 feet. Z7/R/Fr/dp



Safrano

#0402 Safrano, 1839

Though its parents are unknown, 'Safrano' is recorded by Roy Shepherd as "the result of the first successful attempt to control parentage by hand pollination", thereby introducing a new era in rose breeding. This rose has double, well scented flowers of bright fawn, with long-pointed buds. The new shoots of foliage are plum colored, contrasting nicely with the blossoms.

4 to 6 feet. Z6/R/Fr/ab

#0431 Isabella Sprunt, 1855

A yellow color sport of 'Safrano'. 4 to 6 feet. Z6/R/Fr/my

#0446 Rival de Paestum, prior to 1848

Nancy Steen in <u>The Charm of Old Roses</u> describes this rose as "creamy-white, with loosely nodding blooms and dark mahogany coloured foliage. This gem... possibly rivalled in beauty the roses grown by Greek gardeners at Paestum, in the days of Nero's might." All we can add is, it has an excellent perfume.

4 to 6 feet. Z7/R/Fr/w



Bon Silène

#0403 Sombreuil, 1850

This healthy but thorny climber is "the hardiest and most vigorous of the white Teas." The creamy white blooms are very large, flat, and quartered, with a most delicious Tea fragrance. The plant is reportedly free from mildew. A mannerly climber, 'Sombreuil' is ideally suited for use as a pillar rose, or to be trained on a low wall, fence, or trellis. A beautiful rose for a warm summer evening, when the white, saucer sized blossoms seem to glow in the dark.

8 to 12 feet. Z7/R/Fr/w

#0405 Duchesse de Brabant, 1857

Teddy Roosevelt made this rose his favorite, often wearing a bud or flower as a boutonniere. It is very nearly our greatest favorite, too. The cupped pink flowers have a cabbagey roundness to them, as if they were picked straight out of one of those luscious old rose paintings. Nearly continuously in bloom, these roses can be counted on for a rich whiff of fragrance at absolutely any time of the day, even in the hot Texas sun. The apple green leaves are slightly wavy, giving a softening effect to the full, healthy bush.

4 to 6 feet. Z7/R/Fr/lp

#0406 Madame Joseph Schwartz, 1880

The white color sport of 'Duchesse de Brabant'. 4 to 6 feet. Z7/R/Fr/w

#0430 Homère, 1858

The bud form of this rose is absolutely lovely: perfectly formed of cream porcelain with an edging of pink. The flowers open to a light pink blush, frequently maintaining the darker edging, and are prettiest in spring and fall.

3 to 5 feet. Z7/R/Fr/pb



Sombreuil

#2218 Rubens, 1859

This rose, named for the Dutch painter, is as large and full-blown as the ladies for whom that great master's works are famous, and it has a lovely pale tawny color, shaded with rose, as if it had been painted

several centuries ago and the varnish allowed to age. A healthy bush flowering best in spring and fall.

3 to 5 feet. Z7/R/Fr/w



Perle des Jardins

#0409 Perles des Jardins, 1874

Once the most important yellow rose grown, an 1889 magazine writer enthused, "Its large, full, well formed, canary yellow flowers, borne on stiff stems, make this variety especially desirable for bouquets and artistic floral decorations, while the dark and glaucous foliage of the plant furnishes an excellent setting for the fragrant, delicately hued blooms." What more could we say?

3 to 5 feet. Z7/R/Fr/my

#0410 Général Schablikine, 1878

If you can forgive the grower for tacking an unpronounceable name on a perfectly beautiful rose, you will enjoy 'Général Schablikine'. This lovely old Tea has very double, fragrant flowers of copper-red shaded with cherry that open from rather long buds to nearly flat. A sturdy plant with plenty of foliage, ideal in a hedge or as a specimen.

3 to 5 feet. Z7/R/Fr/ob

#0432 Mlle. Franziska Krüger, 1880

The offspring of 'Général Schablikine' and 'Catherine Mermet', this lovely rose has shapely double flowers of coppery yellow color that verges on apricot. A prolific bloomer with good fragrance, and hardy for a Tea.

3 to 5 feet. Z7/R/Fr/ab



Madame Lombard



Mlle. Franziska Krüger

#0426 Blumenschmidt, 1906

The primrose-yellow sport of 'Mlle. Franziska Krüger'.

3 to 5 feet. Z7/R/Fr/yb

#0453 Étoile de Lyon, 1881

A sweet rose of soft golden yellow with good fragrance, 'Étoile de Lyon' carries its full blooms in a nodding fashion. The best display is in spring, when the flowers look like yellow apples on a full, leafy bush.

3 to 5 feet. Z7/R/Fr/my



Étoile de Lyon

#0429 G. Nabonnand, 1883

Large, semi-double blooms of salmon pink washed with yellow, the flowers give the impression of apricot watered silk. The fragrance of this rose is really special and though the bush is somewhat open, being thornless is a great compensation.

3 to 5 feet. Z7/R/Fr/pb



G. Nabonnand

#0436 Marie d'Orléans, 1883

The deep pink petals reflex into pointed tips as they unfold, giving the very double flowers a particularly attractive shape when fully open. Flowers are larger that those of many Tea roses, and the good fragrance and free-blooming characteristic make this a rewarding shrub to grow.

4 to 6 feet. Z7/R/Fr/mp

#0440 Souvenir de Victor Hugo, 1886

'Duchesse de Brabant' was crossed with another highly scented old Tea, 'Regulus', to produce this large, double and very fragrant rose. The flowers are china-pink with a center of darker salmon-pink. They are produced freely throughout the growing season.

4 to 6 feet. Z7/R/Fr/pb

#0428 Dr. Grill, 1886

Our stock plant comes from Peter Beales of England, who describes it as a branching, angular plant a little short on foliage, but whose flowers are "exquisite, pink overlaid with copper. High centered in bud but opening flat and full, sometimes quartered." We can add from experience that, like all Teas, it is fragrant.

3 to 5 feet. Z7/R/Fr/pb



Monsieur Tillier



#0449 Souvenir de Thérèse Lovet, 1886

A semi-double, dark crimson Tea of intense fragrance, this sturdy rose is not discussed much in the literature. It blooms often for us and is particularly beautiful in cut arrangements when combined with buff or apricot roses like 'Safrano'.

4 to 6 feet. Z7/R/Fr/dr



Souvenir de Thérèse Lovet

#0411 Monsieur Tillier, 1891

Handsome and distinctive, this large, upright shrub bears flowers that are a mixture of pale rose, salmon and purple. Fully open flowers of 'Monsieur Tillier' are compact and attractive, flat and very double with petals that are often imbricated.

4 to 6 feet. Z7/R/pb



A red color sport of 'Maman Cochet'. 3 to 4 feet. Z7/R/Fr/rb



Souvenir de Madame Léonie Viennot

#0448 Souvenir de Madame Léonie Viennot, 1898

Fans of our found rose, study-named "Climbing Lady Pam" will be interested to know that with much help from expert rosarians we have finally identified it. By its new name it still smells sweet, with honeyscented flowers of cream-yellow washed with pink covering the entire plant in wild profusion several times each spring. This is one of our most vigorous climbers.

12 to 20 feet. Z7/O/Fr/yb

#0424 Madame Berkeley, 1899

Somewhat muddled, but attractive flowers open in shades of salmon pink and apricot with a touch of gold at the base. Extremely free-flowering, the blooms appear continuously on an open, vigorous bush during the warm seasons.

3 to 5 feet. Z7/R/Fr/ab



Madame Antoine Rebe

#0452 Madame Antoine Rebe, 1900

This rose came to us via Cleo Barnwell from the National Garden in Sweden. The horticulturist there had collected it from the Sangerhausen Rosarium in East Germany, so perhaps it isn't strange that we can find no printed material describing it in any of our English sources. In our garden, 'Mme. Antoine Rebe' blooms often with vivid single roses like big butterflies in shades of dark pink, crimson and scarlet.

4 to 6 feet. Z7/R/rb

#0413 Mrs. B.R. Cant, 1901

Only the best was good enough to be named after the wife of famous rose breeder and nurseryman, Benjamin Cant. This fat, full, cabbagy flower is a silver rose color with a dark rose reverse. The rich, cool fragrance is a treat, but the bush requires a little extra space; we have seen specimens reach 8 feet in every direction if they are not pruned. A steady bloomer and a superb cut flower.

5 to 8 feet. Z7/R/Fr/mp



Madame Berkeley

#2125 Georges de Cadoudel, 1904

We received the budwood for this rose from Cleo Barnwell, who got it from Sweden, who in turn got it from Germany. We found no reference to this rose in American rose literature, so we wrote to the rosarians at Sangerhausen in Germany who were kind enough to respond, identifying it as a Tea. There is, however, much of the character of the Bourbons in its habit and flowers. The flowers are very double, opening almost round from fat buds. The color is silvery pink, and the scent is very sweet. Leaves are thick, rounded and dark green on canes of a perfect length for pegging.

5 to 8 feet. Z6/R/Fr/lp



Mrs. B. R. Cant



Georges de Cadoudel

#0445 Enchantress, 1904

Very double flowers of a dark rose-pink fade to near crimson, with just a touch of bright yellow hidden at the petal's base. The bush is sturdy and upright, with full, neatly shaped foliage. The freely-produced flowers have a pleasant, cool fragrance that makes an interesting contrast with the warm color.

4 to 6 feet. Z7/R/pb



Enchantress

#0415 Mrs. Dudley Cross, 1907

We find this rose often when wandering through older gardens. 'Mrs. Dudley Cross' is a compact, shapely bush that rewards even the most careless gardener with a constant supply of fragrant, double, delicately shaped yellow flowers that blush a little pink in the sun. The stems are nearly always thornless and the foliage is healthy and handsome.

3 to 6 feet. Z7/R/Fr/yb

#0455 William R. Smith, 1908

A world of memories is wrapped in this rose for several of our rosarian friends whose mothers and grandmothers cherished it. An offspring of the classic 'Maman Cochet', this rose was also grown as 'Charles Dingee' in years past. Like its parent its blossoms are large, full and long budded. The color is the softest of vellows with a slightly deeper center and a touch of carmine at the very edge of the petals. Delicious in the yard or in arrangements, especially with the rich green, leathery foliage as an accent.

4 to 6 feet. Z7/R/Fr/pb

#0447 Rhodologue Jules Gravereaux, 1908

This rose is a fitting tribute to Jules Gravereaux, who did much to preserve and advance roses. The large pink blooms are as rich with color as they are



Mrs. Dudley Cross

fragrance. They bloom throughout the growing season on a well shaped upright bush, with neat clean foliage. 3 to 4 feet. Z7/R/Fr/dp



Rosette Delizy

#0417 Rosette Delizy, 1922

'Rosette Delizy' is a small bush for a Tea, rarely reaching above 4 feet, so it is perfect for the smaller garden. The strongly colored roses have centers of ocher yellow with outer petals of dark carmine in a neat and shapely form. The flowers have a typical Tea fragrance and are produced with satisfying regularity.

3 to 4 feet. Z7/R/Fr/yb

#2109 Francis Leake, 1984

This yellow tea has recently been submitted to the American Rose Society for registraction. Many have commented on the lovely pastel shades and nice form of the double flowers. We know you will enjoy them also.

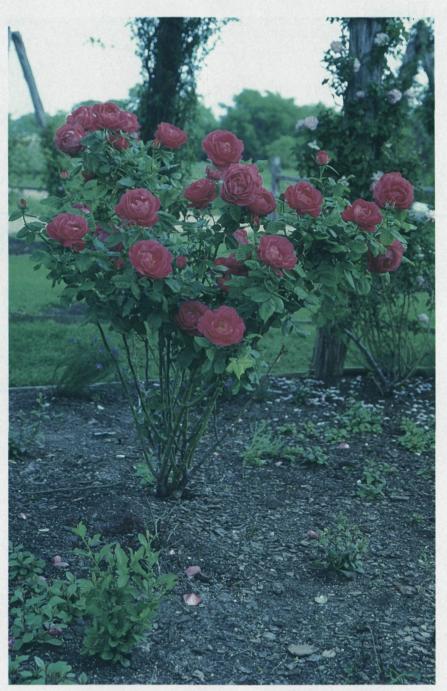
3 to 4 feet. Z7/R/Fr/yb

HYBRID PERPETUALS

The Hybrid Perpetuals include in their bloodlines almost every form of garden rose known in the early 1800's. As Shirley Hibberd wrote in The Rose Book, in 1864, "of their pedigree, who shall tell?" The "perpetual" part of the name appears to be mere wishful thinking by the Victorian nurserymen who developed them, since they are not truly perpetual, but remontant. Most of them bloom heavily in spring, sporadically during summer, and flower again in the fall. A few have provided only a strong spring bloom.

Blessed with very large, full flowers on the end of each cane, Hybrid Perpetuals tend to make excellent cut flowers. Their bushes can be a little on the ungainly side, with long canes not completely covered with foliage, making them excellent subjects for pillars or pegging. For those with limited space, they can be maintained in bush form by moderate pruning. They are also undemanding (once established), easy to grow, and both cold and heat tolerant. However, their greatest attributes are their beauty and intense rose fragrance.

The typical habit of the Hybrid Perpetuals is illustrated by this 'American Beauty'. Long, slender canes with the flowers borne on top radiate from the base, and will eventually arch over under the weight of the fragrant blooms.



#2007 *Marquise Boccella*, 1842

A mild confusion surrounds this rose, since it is apparently the same plant that was also sold much later under the name 'Jacques Cartier'. 'Marquise Boccella' is in constant bloom for us, one of the few members of the class to justify the "perpetual" in its name. The delicate pink flowers are flat, petal-crowded confections that sit in clusters of three atop healthy, jade green foliage. The pure sweet fragrance is delightful and the neat, erect plant will fit nicely in almost any size garden.

3 to 5 feet. Z5/R/Fr/lp

#0824 La Reine, 1842

Raised by Laffay in 1842, this early Hybrid Perpetual displays large ruffled flowers filled to the brim with petals. Silvery rose-pink blooms with lilac undertones decorate this upright yet compact bush. Opening from a full bud to a cupped bloom with a flat top, this rose offers the wonderful fragrance that you would expect from such a beauty.

4 to 6 feet. Z5/R/Fr/dp

#0817 Baronne Prévost, 1842

Large, flat, very double blossoms of a rich soft pink are quartered and highly fragrant. 'Baronne Prévost' blooms fairly often during the growing season on a chunky, erect shrub and is one of the most rewarding Hybrid Perpetuals in the garden. It somewhat resembles the famous 'Paul Neyron', but has a slightly smaller flower than that giant and is more remontant.

4 to 5 feet. Z5/R/Fr/mp



Marquise Boccella



La Reine



Baronne Prévost

#0802 Général Jacqueminot, 1853

The prototype for the Hybrid Perpetual class and the first long-stemmed florists' rose, 'Général Jacqueminot' has shapely, very fragrant flowers of dark red with a whitish reverse. The sturdy blooms appear to advantage on a vigorous, erect bush with rich green foliage.

4 to 6 feet. Z5/R/Fr/rb



Anna de Diesbach

#0818 Anna de Diesbach, 1858

This is a charming rose with large cupped flowers of deep rose-pink that open fairly flat, and are produced in profusion when the bush is in bloom. Once known as 'Gloire de Paris', 'Anna de Diesbach' is indeed glorious in any garden. The fragrance is excellent.

4 to 5 feet. Z5/R/Fr/dp

#0803 Reine des Violettes, 1860

This thornless rose grows like the Bourbons but bears Gallica-like flat blooms of a muted cerise lilac. 'Reine des Violettes' makes a chunky bush about 5 feet square with glossy leaves which require hard pruning in early spring to keep it compact.

4 to 5 feet. Z5/R/Fr/m

#0826 Enfant de France, 1860

Our start of this extremely fragrant rose came from Peter Beales of England. Imagine our excitement when we first saw the silvery pink, very double blooms, and smelled its perfume. We are very pleased that we can now include it with our offerings for the rose growing public. The bush seldom reaches three feet at our nursery making it ideal for gardens with limited space. Because of its rather small size it probably would not be a good rose for pegging, but it can be kept very full retaining the traditional upright habit of all Hybrid Perpetuals.

3 to 4 feet. Z5/R/Fr/lp



Enfant de France

#0825 Alfred Colomb, 1865

A descendent of the famous 'Général Jacqueminot, Ethelyn Emery Keays in her book Old Roses likens this rose as a "family head in the sub-divisions of the [Hybrid Perpetuals]". Much as the sons of Jacob became founders of the twelve tribes of Israel. The 'Alfred Colomb' "tribe" displays "larger fuller, globular roses, extremely fragrant, and better bloomers than the parent." 'Alfred Colomb' itself exhibits flowers of bright crimson with a darker carmine or purple on the reverse of the petals. The bush is healthy and vigorous, and the fragrance of the flowers is a delight.

3 to 6 feet. Z5/R/Fr/rb

#0804 Souvenir du Docteur Jamain, 1865

A fine old Hybrid Perpetual, 'Souvenir du Docteur Jamain' is a husky, thick caned bush that puts on a fine spring show in the garden. It bears on every lateral branch large, neat, quartered blooms in a deep crimson-maroon aging to almost purple. The variation of colors makes a striking combination. The scent is a deep, rich, rose smell, almost cloying when in close quarters but delightful when filling the garden. Ancestry is legendary and includes the well-famed 'Général Jacqueminot', 'Victor Verdier' and 'La Reine'.

3 to 5 feet. Z6/O/Fr/dr



Souvenir du Docteur Jamain



Paul Neyron

#0806 Paul Neyron, 1869

If your grandmother said she grew a "cabbage rose", this is probably the rose she meant. The fragrant, rich pink flowers are packed with petals and can be 6 or 7 inches wide. Even though 'Paul Neyron' is no relation to the true Cabbage Rose, *R. centifolia*, it has the wonderful weight and fullness associated with the term. Don't put these top heavy roses in a lightweight vase or it will fall right over.

4 to 6 feet. Z6/R/Fr/mp

#0807 American Beauty, 1875

Beautiful globular buds open to large cupped flowers of deep, glowing pink with excellent perfume. This rose repeats bloom for us, with a good display in spring and fall and flowers at scattered intervals in summer. The tall, erect bush is quite vigorous once established and the canes are usually thornless.

4 to 6 feet. Z5/R/Fr/dp

#0811 Marchioness of Londonderry, 1893

A soul-satisfying rose, 'Marchioness of Londonderry' opens from high-centered buds to huge, cabbage-like flowers of palest pink. The canes are longer than is typical even for this class. Hence it is perfect for a fence or trellis. Not a frequent bloomer, but worth waiting for.

5 to 8 feet. Z5/R/Fr/lp

#0828 Baron Girod de l'Ain, 1897

This sport of 'Eugène Fürst' is a striking beauty that is hard to forget. Thirty five to forty ruffled, crimson pink petals are edged with white on this 4 to 5 foot open bush. When fully opened, the outer petals reflex (creating a saucer effect) while the inner petals remain cupped to hold its intense fragrance.

4 to 5 feet. Z5/R/Fr/rb



Baron Girod de l'Ain

#0822 Ards Rover, 1898

We are very interested in this handsome Hybrid Perpetual climber. It has proven vigorous and heat tolerant, keeping most of its foliage through the summer heat. The flowers are dark red, fragrant, high-



American Beauty



Ards Rover

centered, and beautifully formed. It has shown some tendency to repeat bloom but so far this trait is unreliable. So count on a beautiful spring display, and if you have blooms in the fall, it's a bonus.

8 to 12 feet. Z5/O/Fr/dr

#0821 Frau Karl Druschki, 1901

For many years this was the most popular white rose in existence, in spite of the lack of scent. The pure white flowers are large and globular, opening from

high-pointed buds, and are really lovely both on the bush and in a bouquet. Over the years this rose has been known by several descriptive names, includ-'Snow ing Queen' and 'White American Beauty'.

4 to 6 feet. Z6/R/w

#0820 Hugh Dickson, 1905

"A tall, rich red of distinction with a lovely perfume, especially suited to the peg-down bedding principle, when it will produce an abundance of flowers in summer, recurring in autumn." We would add to this quote from Peter Beales that 'Hugh Dickson' can be grown as a shrub as well, if it is either pruned back or given support.

5 to 6 feet. Z5/R/Fr/mr

#0815 Henry Nevard, 1924

This large, well-scented, dark red rose has a fine masculine quality. Its double blooms glow amid very dark green foliage, making it a handsome plant that any gardener would be proud to cultivate. 'Henry Nevard' will grow to 5 feet, and we recommend pegging it to increase its blooms.

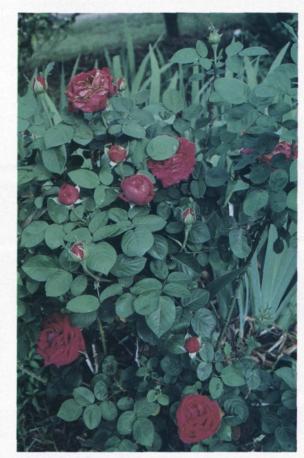
4 to 5 feet. Z5/R/Fr/dr

#0827 Arrillaga, 1929

This rose is noted for its very large blooms often reaching the size of 'Paul Neyron'. The flowers of 50

> petals are creamy pink with a golden base and very fragrant. It makes a nice upright shrub to six feet although less obvious but extremely effective displays are created when it is trained as a pillar rose. It is a prolific spring bloomer with a sporadic fall showing.

4 to 6 feet. Z5/R/Fr/H/lp



Henry Nevard

#2216 Granny Grimmetts, 1955

We can find little information on this lovely rose that Siegfried Hahn acquired from Petersen's nursery in Denmark and shared with us. We have learned that it was introduced in 1955 by Hilling. It is one of the most remontant Hybrid Perpetuals we grow, compact and healthy of bush, with dark, velvety-crimson double flowers that open to show golden stamens and a few streaks of white. The perfume is spicy and powerful.

3 to 5 feet. Z5/R/Fr/dr

EARLY HYBRID TEAS

While the Civil War was raging in the States, a gentler revolution was taking place in Europe. A new class of roses was literally taking shape. The flat open flowers of the Hybrid Perpetuals, Bourbons, and European roses were being cross-bred with the Tea Roses of China to form a gently unfolding, high-centered flower, the Hybrid Tea. The significance of these new roses

was such that 1867, the year of the introduction of 'La France', became the cutoff date for Old Garden Roses and Modern Roses. A new era had begun.

The early success of these roses lies partly in their stems. Thick and sturdy, they held their flowers high, unlike the nodding blooms of their ancestors the Teas. However, the contributions from the Teas were also significant both in the flower form and sweet fragrance which these earlier varieties exhibited. Unfortunately, excessive in-breeding for specific characteristics such as special colors and bloom shape rather than plant form and general health, have in many ways weakened the whole class. An infusion of R. foetida blood brought bright new red and yellow colors into the flowers, but also passed on the susceptibility to blackspot disease for which that rose is noted. Breeders today are trying to repair the damage by creating hardier, healthier plants whose form will be more pleasing in the landscape, and we hope success is quickly achieved. Meanwhile, we have turned to some of the very early varieties. These are roses that, we feel, have stood the test of time quite well. They are by far more hardy, vigorous, and disease resistant than their descendants and are deserving of your attention.



#0501 La France, 1867

This world-famous prototype of the Hybrid Tea class has full, high-centered buds that open to shapely and very double flowers whose petals are an elegant silvery pink accented by a darker pink reverse. The bush tends to be broad and vigorous, like that of an old Tea rose, making 'La France' a good landscape subject. The fragrance is also classic.

4 to 6 feet. Z6/R/Fr/lp

#0518 La France, Climbing, 1893

The climbing form of 'La France'. 8 to 12 feet. Z6/R/Fr/lp

#0511 Lady Waterlow, 1903

Climbing easily and blooming freely, 'Lady Waterlow' is a good choice for a pillar or trellis. The large, open flowers are a rich salmon-pink, veined with a pencilling of carmine. The beautiful flowers also exude a pleasant perfume, and the foliage is abundant and healthy.

8 to 12 feet. Z6/R/Fr/pb

Because Hybrid Teas were grown almost exclusively as exhibition roses, hybridizers focused their efforts on the beauty and form of the bloom. Fortunately many were also great landscape plants, as is evidenced by this 'Aloha' proudly displaying her flowers on a beautiful bush.

HOW TO ORDER

Telephone Orders

1-800-441-0002 Mon-Fri 9:00-4:30 CST Customer Service 409-836-9051 Mastercard & Visa **Mail Orders**

The Antique Rose Emporium Route 5, Box 143 Brenham, TX 77833 Prepayment by check, money order, Mastercard or Visa Fax

1-409-836-0928 Mastercard or Visa

Ordering

Orders are taken throughout the year with the understanding that plants will be shipped December through April. Hardgoods are shipped year round. Because we begin the season with only one inventory, you should consider placing your order as early as possible to insure the availability of your selection. Delivery can be postponed to a later date. Payment is required at time of ordering to reserve the plant and expedite shipping. Orders will be held until balances owed are paid. Only mailed in orders and those orders to which additions or deletion have been made will be confirmed. Phone orders will be confirmed at time of ordering.

If you need help with your order, give us a call. Our phone staff has product knowledge and will be able to present you with ample choices or provide you with sound advice for your particular needs. If you are out of order forms, just send a quick note on any paper or a call to our toll free number will get your order processed promptly.

ORDERING DEADLINES

Christmas December 10th

End of Bare-root shipping February 15th

End of Container shipping April 30th

Pricing

Bare-root Plants

DECEMBER thru FEBRUARY Perennials \$5.00 each Roses \$9.95 each

A volume discount of 15% is applicable on **bare-root orders only**, of 50 or more plants.

Containerized Plants
MARCH thru APRIL
Perennials \$6.00 each
Roses \$12.50 each

Sales tax is only collected on those orders whose destination is a Texas address. No tax is required on gift certificates as that is computed upon redemption.

UPS Shipping

We ship via United Parcel Service. In doing so, they require a physical address or rural route and box number and CAN NOT ship to a postal box number. We can ship to your workplace too. Please list the business name, address, suite or floor number and daytime phone.

Typically, immediate shipments leave us within two weeks and we have found that UPS delivers within 6 to 10 days. However, due to scheduling delays and holiday/peak times, we can not make any guarantees for the carrier. Please allocate extra time for deliveries. Deliveries to Alaska, Hawaii and US territories require UPS 2nd Day Air service to insure viability. There is an additional \$17.50 charge to cover the air freight.

Corresponding with Us

If you need to make any additions, deletions or changes to your order, or if there are any problems, please refer to your **CUSTOMER NUMBER**. This number will be given to you upon placing your order by phone or will be noted in the upper right hand corner of your confirmation letter. This number can also be found on your shipping invoice or the plastic label attached to the plant once the plant has reached you. Each new order has a separate customer number and its usage will simplify the process associated with your order as well as reduce opportunities for mistakes.

Inspection upon Arrival

A. Labeling Each plant is tagged with an Antique Rose Emporium plastic label identifying the name of the plant, customer number, and your name on the reverse. Please check your tags for proper identification for planting purposes. IT IS VERY IMPORTANT TO RETAIN THESE LABELS AS THEY MUST BE RETURNED TO US IN ORDER TO RECEIVE A RESHIPMENT OR REFUND.

B. **Shipping Invoice** Enclosed within the box of plants is a zip lock bag containing a care guide information sheet, a shipping invoice and in some cases, a refund check. Sometimes this bag becomes lodged under the box flaps, so please check carefully should you not find this bag upon first inspection. As always, count your plants and notify us within seven (7) days should there be a deficiency.

Non USA Customers

It is the responsibility of each non USA customer to obtain whatever importation documents that are required by customs. Federal phytosanitary certification is also required at a cost of \$25.00 per shipment. These documents should accompany your order form and payment which must be in US funds drawn on a US bank or by US Postal Money Order. Shipping charges will be figured on an individual order basis and may be costly.

Gift Certificates

Antique roses make excellent gifts. We can send a gift certificate in any amount or plant quantity to your special someone along with our current catalogue and your personal message. Gift giving is easy with these helpful certificates which have proved very useful presents for Christmas, birthdays, anniversaries and weddings as well as expressions of sympathy.

Gleanings

~For optimal growth, be sure the roses receive 5 to 6 hours of direct sun a day. Lack of sun will result in poor blooming and legginess of the canes as well as susceptibility to mildew and blackspot.

~Climbing roses usually take two years to establish themselves before exhibiting any substantial floral display. Climbers spaced 8 to 10 feet apart typically will grow together by the end of the second year.

~The roses shipped in containers are not defoliated before boxing. Upon arrival they will have lost all or most of their leaves and be spotted or yellowed. This is to be expected and in no way affects the rapid ability of the plants to bud out with new leaves within a few days of planting.

~Established own-root roses will typically come

back from the crown, just below the soil, should there be an uncharacteristic freeze.

~Zone hardiness is a classification given to plant varieties as to the amount of cold it can tolerate. For example, a plant zoned 5 can be grown by people living in zones 5 through 10, whereas, a plant zoned 8 is limited to those individuals located in zone 8 through 10. The smaller the zone number, the more cold tolerant the plant is. (Please note the Zone Hardiness Map on the inside back cover.)

~It is better to water deeply each week, than with a little water every day.

~First blooms of the season tend to be uncharacteristic of the rose. For example, a red rose may bloom variegated or a lighter shade. Dead heading promotes bloom production and makes for a more attractive bush. Once blooming roses should only be pruned after they bloom. Since they bloom off of old wood, next season's flowers would be removed if pruning was done later in the season.

~Thick hedges are created by planting roses less than half the distance of their stated mature spread.

~Benefits of mulching at least 1 inch thick are: increased weed control, buffering pH and soil temperatures, holding nutrients, maintaining moisture, winter protection, increasing aeration and condition of soil and lastly, it's decorative.

THE ANTIQUE ROSE EMPORIUM GUARANTEE

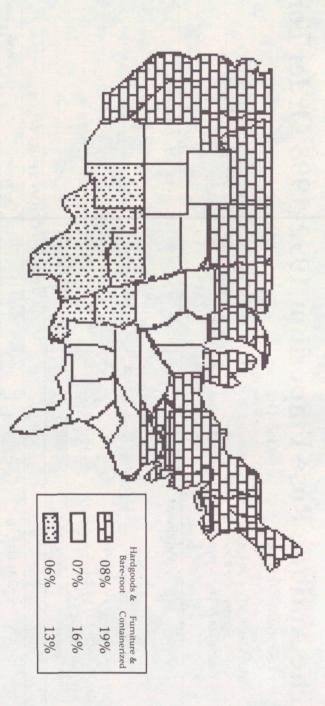
We guarantee our roses to be true to name. We will gladly replace or refund (your choice) the full purchase price of your plant for up to three (3) months from date of purchase. We however, cannot be responsible for plant loss due to weather conditions beyond our control. We do ask that you carefully select roses hardy in your climatic zone.

1992-1993 Order Form The Antique Rose Emporium

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Shipping Charges

Please note: There are two separate shipping schedules depending on when your order is being shipped. Bare-root plants will only be shipped from December 1st to February 28th.

Containerized plants will be shipped from March 1 to April 30th.

shipped at any time throughout the year. Books and Hardgoods should be treated as bare-root for shipping computations, but may be

Furniture should be computed on a containerized basis.

To compute your shipping charges, please follow these step-by-step directions:

- Locate on the map above the state to which the plants will be shipped.
- 2. Note the style of shading for your state.
- In the legend box to the right of the map note the same shading.
- Determine if you desire Bare-root or Containerized plants (see date restrictions above).
- Note the percentage at the intersection of shading row and product column.
- Multiply this percentage times the sub-total of your order.
- additional \$17.50 charge to cover the air freight. Deliveries to Alaska, Hawaii and U.S. territories require UPS 2nd Day Air service. There is an

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We will be happy to send a complimentary catalogue to two (2) of your friends, if you so desire

Additional catalogues are \$5.00 each

The Antique Rose Emporium 1992-1993 Order Form

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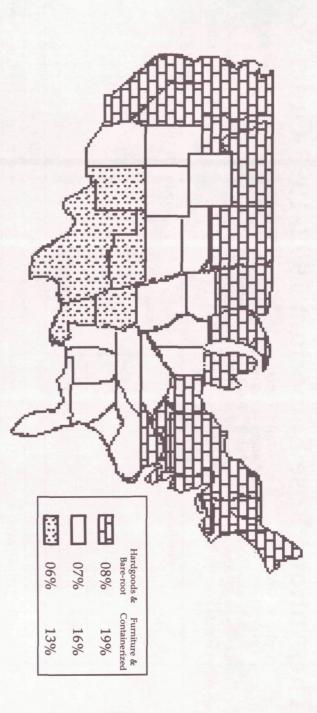
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MasterCard or VISA

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How to Take Cuttings

Many of our customers have called requesting information on how to root their own Old Garden Roses. As a rose grower, we have at our disposal large greenhouses, automated mist systems and trained personnel and as a result have fine tuned our rooting program. However, we can offer these guidelines for the home gardener that have proven Fall has proven to be the best time to take cuttings here in Texas, although we have had success with late spring cuttings. During the heat of the (Texas) summer most roses do not tend to grow actively, however they do flush in the fall. Once the new growth has stiffened, we select a pencil-thick stem as our cutting. (Growth that is too new has soft tissue that will wilt too quickly once cut.) Cut the stem into lengths containing 2 to 3 leaflets each. The bottom cut The cuttings are stuck in a well drained potting soil (a pierced styrofoam coffee cup works well as a pot) and place in a warm area with lots of humidity and indirect sunlight. High humidity can be accomplished by placing the cup under a plastic bag supported by straws to keep it off the cutting. The leaves should be misted with water daily for one week (a spray bottle works fine). Your rose should root within three to six weeks, but some varieties are difficult, so be patient. Once rooted, the canopy can be removed and the light level increased, but watering must continue on a fairly consistent basis. With the root system established, the plant can be transplanted into should be just below a bud eye.

Rose Identification

forward stems, with the leaves left on, that will allow for 12 cuttings of four to five inches each. They should be wrapped in damp paper towels, sealed in a plastic bag, and shipped by United Parcel Service, Federal Express or A plethora of cuttings and photographs are received each year from generous rose rustlers. If, perhaps, you have a rose of interest which may be threatened by "progress" or has been in the family for many years that you would like identified, we may be able to help. We are committed to salvaging and reintroducing these "lost beauties". The best times to send us a rose to root and identify are late April through May and late October through November. Please Express Mail. Be sure to fill in the information sheet on the opposite side of this page. Feel free to make as many copies

(cut here)

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Rose Identification Fact Sheet

ing or does it repeat
What does its aroma remind you of (Citrus, pepper, tea, etc.)?
Does the rose have one bloom per stem or does it have lots of blooms in a large cluster or spray? Is the bud short and fat or long and pointed?
What is the color of the foliage (gray-green, blue-green, etc.)?
guishing texture?
Concerning the Bush: What shape are they?
What is the typical growth habit (upright and stiff, cascading or climbing, etc.)? What would be the estimated age of your bush and how many years have you been growing it?
Does it sucker? What is the overall size? Does it produce hips?
As much history that you can provide about the rose would be helpful.
Please give the rose a "Study Name":
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the shot. We will retain the photo(s) in our files.
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Rose Identification Fact Sheet
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Does the rose bloom only once in the spring or does it reneat if so how offen?
How many petals does the bloom have? What does its arms remind you of /Citing power to the 22
Does the rose have one bloom per stem or does it have lots of blooms in a large cluster or spray? Is the bud short and fat or long and pointed?
What is the color of the foliage (gray-green blue-green etc.)?
guishing texture?
Are thorns present? What shape are they? Concerning the Bush:
What is the typical growth habit (upright and stiff, cascading or climbing, etc.)? What would be the estimated age of your bush and how many years have you been growing it?
Does it sucker? What is the overall size? Does it produce hips? As much history that you can provide about the rose would be helpful.
Please give the rose a "Study Name":
Your name:
Addr:
Phone:

Photographs are very useful in rose identification and if you send us some, please include as much bloom and leaflet within the shot. We will retain the photo(s) in our files.



Lady Waterlow

#0503 Radiance, 1908

Often called 'Pink Radiance', to distinguish it from its darker sport, this large, cupped, soft pink bloom of about 23 petals is a famous rose that your grandmother is sure to remember. A very healthy bush, 'Radiance' is tolerant of poor conditions when it has become established. Our cuttings came from the garden of an 1871 house in Navasota, Texas, where the present owner's grandmother planted this rose when it was first introduced.

4 to 6 feet. Z6/R/Fr/lp

#0504 Red Radiance, 1916

The rose red sport of 'Radiance'. 4 to 6 feet. Z6/R/Fr/dp

#0529 Paul's Lemon Pillar, 1915

A vigorous climbing rose exhibiting some of the best qualities of its parent, 'Maréchal Niel'. Expect masses of very large, fragrant flowers of creamy yellow hues on long, strong stems in the spring. A deservedly popular climber.

15 feet. Z7/O/Fr/my

#0513 Mrs. Oakley Fisher, 1921

Very delicate in appearance, 'Mrs. Oakley Fisher' has single, large, orange yellow flowers with prominent stamens and a nice "Tea" scent. It makes a particularly sturdy bush for a Hybrid Tea, though, and is a nice compact size that will fit easily into any garden, or even a container.

3 to 4 feet. Z6/R/Fr/dy

#0524 Dainty Bess, 1925

A personal favorite of the staff, this delightful rose displays large single blooms of a soft silvery-pink on a 3 to 4 foot open bush. What makes this rose so distinctive is the ruffled edges

of the petals and the dark maroonish-brown stamens in the center. Leathery foliage and a delicate fragrance only add to its appeal.

Z6/R/lp/H



Dainty Bess

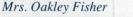
#0505 Étoile de Holland, Climbing, 1931

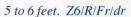
Better than many climbing roses, this old classic has fat, double blossoms of rich scarlet red that have a delicious fragrance. The shapely flowers are produced in quantity in late spring and summer with a sporadic repeat. Foliage is dark green accented by plumcolored new shoots.

8 to 12 feet. Z6/R/Fr/mr

#0506 Crimson Glory, 1935

Bred in Germany by Wilhelm Kordes, 'Crimson Glory' is the standard by which all other red roses are judged. Deep velvety crimson in color, the cupped petals hold a rich Damask fragrance. This rose won the National Rose Society Gold Medal in 1936, and the James Alexander Gamble Rose Fragrance Medal in 1961.







Crimson Glory

#0507 Crimson Glory, Climbing, 1946

The climbing form of 'Crimson Glory'. 8 to 12 feet. Z6/R/Fr/dr



Lafter

#0508 Lafter, 1948

The breeding of this rose is fascinating, including such odd couplings as the Hybrid Perpetual 'Général Jacqueminot' and the Wichuraiana and Tea cross, 'Dr. W. Van Fleet'. The final result was an exceptionally healthy and free blooming shrub with large, shiny green leaves and large, open flowers in a blend of yellow, orange and pink. The fragrance is very good, and, since it was bred by Brownell, we expect it to be very cold-hardy as well. 'Lafter' may be a good choice as a hedge rose for those who like a lot of bright color in the landscape.

4 to 6 feet. Z5/R/Fr/yb

#0516 Aloha, 1949

Lots of dark, leathery foliage provides a backdrop for large, fully double (58 petals) flowers of rose pink with a deeper pink reverse. 'Aloha' is reminiscent of some of the best big fat Hybrid Perpetuals, but it blooms much more often. This climber is just right for a pillar or trellis, yet will also stand alone as a shrub.

8 to 10 feet. Z5/R/mp

#0530 Snowbird, Climbing, 1949

Often mistaken for the climbing Tea, 'Sombreuil', this vigorous climber has flowers that are high-centered and very fragrant. Much like other white climbers, 'Climbing Snowbird' is especially beautiful in the evening light. This vigorous climber has leathery foliage which is a nice contrast to the white blooms.

12 to 15 feet. Z7/R/Fr/w



Emily



Snowbird, Climbing

#0517 Emily, 1949

Rather like an old Tea in form, 'Emily' has a full, leafy bush decorated with very large (5 to 6 inches), very double (40 petals) high centered roses of a soft pastel pink. Fragrant and lovely.

4 to 6 feet. Z6/R/Fr/lp

#0515 Dame de Coeur, 1958

'Peace' crossed with 'Independence' produced this cherry red rose with the old-fashioned name. We are not sure why it dropped out of commerce, as it is healthy and free-blooming with large, double, very fragrant flowers that last well on the bush and in vases. The color is strong but mixes quite well in the landscape with older varieties of roses.

3 to 5 feet. Z6/R/Fr/mr



Dame de Coeur

POLYANTHAS

About 1860, Jean Sisley of Lyon, France, received from his son in Japan the seeds of the wild R. multiflora, a strong climbing rose with huge clusters of fragrant, single white flowers. Guillot, the famous rose breeder of Lyon, grew some of these Japanese multifloras at his nursery and was rewarded in 1872 when a natural cross with nearby pink China roses produced the first members of the Polyantha class.

The Chinas gave their everblooming characteristics and compact shape to this rose class, while R. multiflora contributed its plenitude of clustered flowers. French breeders worked with the Polyanthas ex-

tensively for a number of years after their introduction in response to demands for massed color in flower beds and borders.

Although Polyanthas have been supplanted to a certain extent by their brightly colored descendants, the cluster-flowered Floribundas, we feel they are an invaluable landscaping tool as they are hardy, disease resistant and extremely floriferous. They tend to be dwarf and compact in shape, lending themselves beautifully to low borders and mass planting and perform well when grown in containers. The charming nature of their small, fragrant and perfectly formed buds makes them ideal boutonnieres.





White Pet

#0901 White Pet, 1879

The perfect little container rose or edging plant for rose borders, 'White Pet' rarely grows much over two feet tall and equally wide. The large clusters of small, white, fully double rosettes are fresh and charming against the abundant dark green foliage.

1 to 3 feet. Z5/R/Fr/w

#0902 Cécile Brünner, 1881

Absolutely perfect little pink buds earned 'Cécile Brünner' its nickname, 'The Sweetheart Rose', over a century ago and it remains well-loved today. Your grandmother probably wore it in her corsage on prom night, and it can be found in many modern wedding bouquets. It is a treasure and should be in every garden, where it will bloom from mid-spring until frost. The bush form remains compact, putting up sprays of lightly fragrant flowers that look like tiny, high centered Hybrid Teas. Long lived and healthy, 'Cécile Brünner' tolerates everything from poor soil to partial shade with no apparent ill effects.

3 to 4 feet. Z5/R/lp

Polyanthas are excellent subjects for massed plantings. In this garden the white blooms of 'Marie Pavié' are a delight against a backdrop of dwarf yaupon, perennials, and 'Pinkie, Climbing'.



Cécile Brünner, Climbing

#0903 Cécile Brünner, Climbing, 1894 The climbing form of 'Cécile Brünner'.

15 to 20 feet. Z6/R/lp

#0904 Perle d'Or, 1884

This dainty little rose has a powerful perfume that is best appreciated indoors, where it will scent a whole room. Buds that are similar to 'Cécile Brünner' change from nearly orange to the golden pink of apricots as they unfold in small clusters. The silky petals curl neatly back upon opening into a delicate pom-pom shape. Foliage is a soft apple green, healthy and full, on a plant that is seldom out of bloom for us.

3 to 4 feet. Z6/R/Fr/yb

#0905 Marie Pavié, 1888

Our original plant came from the Huntington Botanical Garden in California. We have seen this handsome rose used as a border, pot plant, specimen or low hedge. Sweetly-shaped pink buds unfold to creamy white, semi-double flowers of delicious fragrance. The foliage is a dark, rich, healthy green, and the stems are thornless. 'Marie Pavié' is outstanding as a landscape plant. She is almost constantly in bloom, and the scent permeates the air on a warm day.

3 to 4 feet. Z5/R/Fr/w



Clotilde Soupert

#0906 Clotilde Soupert, 1890

Another nearly thornless rose of outstanding performance, 'Clotilde Soupert' has absolutely continuous bloom which makes up for a tendency to ball in humid weather. 'Clotilde Soupert' is a rounded, cabbagey rose of creamy white with the very palest



Perle d'Or

touches of pink in the center and with over 100 petals to enfold its fine perfume.

3 to 4 feet. Z6/R/Fr/w

#0914 Clotilde Soupert, Climbing, 1902

The climbing sport of 'Clotilde Soupert'. 12 to 15 feet. Z6/R/Fr/w

#0907 Katharina Zeimet, 1901

'Katharina Zeimet' was raised by Peter Lambert of Germany, who crossed 'Marie Pavié' with another Polyantha. Exceptionally neat dark green foliage and small, double, scented white flowers make this a plant of great refinement. The constant bloom and handsome shape of this shrub make it particularly desirable in the landscape or as a container plant.

3 to 4 feet. Z5/R/Fr/w



Katharina Zeimet #0908 La Marne, 1915

The perfect hedge plant, 'La Marne' is a neat, erect bush heavily covered with healthy, shiny leaves and is continuously in bloom. The flowers are borne in loose clusters of open pink and white cups that are showy and attractive up close or at a distance. 'La Marne' prefers open, sunny areas.

4 to 6 feet. Z5/R/Fr/pb

#0909 Mevrouw Nathalie Nypels, 1919

'Mevrouw (meaning Madame) Nathalie Nypels' is a 3 foot shrub of distinctive, dark green, glossy leaves. The continuous blooms are semi-



Mevrouw Nathalie Nypels

double, open, and a very clear yet soft pink. The coloration is best when the evening temperatures are moderate, and the scent is deliciously sweet.

2 to 3 feet. Z6/R/Fr/mp

#0921 Mrs. R.M. Finch, 1923

Because of its outstanding bloom, this rose was introduced into the cut flower market. Needless to say, we prefer it in the landscape. The bush displays nice foliage and clusters of delightful rosy pink flowers throughout the growing season.

3 to 4' feet Z6/R/mp



La Marne

#0912 Gabrielle Privat, 1931

Small, rounded, apple-green leaves and large corymbs of brilliant carmine-pink little roses decorate a bushy, mounding shrub. This rose mixes very nicely with both 'Katharina Zeimet' and 'The Fairy' in plantings, as it has a similar form and bloom habit but contrasting colors in both foliage and flowers. It is also outstanding on its own as a mass of color in a border.

3 to 4 feet. Z5/R/mp



Gabrielle Privat

#0910 The Fairy, 1932

A garden designer's dream come true, 'The Fairy' has a lush, spreading shape that will soften any angle. The small, bright green shiny leaves and the clustered sprays of little, pink, very double roses are on display throughout the growing season, though summer sun fades the flowers to blush white. The perfect choice to fill up a whiskey barrel with a mound of little roses.

3 to 4 feet. Z4/R/lp

#0924 The Fairy, Climbing, no date

The climbing sport of 'The Fairy'. 8 to 12 feet. Z5/R/lp

#0911 Jean Marmoz, 1937

The warm pink blossoms of 'Jean Marmoz' are offered almost continuously through the growing season in long clusters. The flowers are miniature copies of the perfect old rose type, being flat and often quartered, with a green button eye, though they are only an inch across. A healthy, very compact shrub, perfect for the front of the border or a smaller container.

2 to 3 feet. Z5/R/mp

#2207 Pinkie, Climbing, 1952

'Climbing Pinkie' is one of our favorites for many garden niches. The thornless canes are easy to work with when training it as a climber, but it will also grow without support as a graceful, cascading shrub that makes a gorgeous specimen plant or hedge. Once established, it's very difficult to catch this rose out of bloom and the flushes of scented, semi-double flowers simply smother the bush in bright rose pink. One plant on each side of your gate or driveway will turn your yard into a traffic hazard.

8 to 12 feet. Z6/R/mp

#0915 Little Buckaroo, 1956

Also known as 'Stella Dallas' this Ralph Moore Miniature is a true treasure. This trouble free rose blooms constantly with small, double, scarlet flowers with pointed petals that show a base of white. The flowers are lightly scented of apples, and the bush is sturdy and vigorous with, neat, dark green foliage.

2 to 4 feet. Z6/R/mr



Little Buckaroo

RUGOSAS

Rugosa means wrinkled in Latin; and these roses are attractively endowed with thick, leathery, deeply veined leaves, giving them a wrinkled appearance. Combine that with thick, prickly stems and pretty, large petaled flowers with a fragrance reminiscent of cloves, and one creates a wildly beautiful rose.

Native to Alaska, Siberia, and Japan, Rugosas are naturally salt tolerant, and extremely cold hardy. Being so cold hardy, we were concerned about their ability to stand up to southern temperatures. This led to our own "Rugosa trials" in which we were very pleasantly surprised by their endurance in our stifling heat. They have proven themselves worthy of garden space and have become staples in our landscape.

Most Rugosas will repeat after the first flush of flowers in May or June, and if the dead flowers are removed this tendency will be enhanced. Alternatively, if the flowers are left alone they will be followed by a superb display of shiny orange-scarlet hips, mingled with a scattering of flowers. These fruits are highly valued by the inhabitants of northern lands for their health-giving vitamin-c content, and of course, the birds love them.

Like all our roses, Rugosas are offered on their own roots. Unlike most old roses, they will sucker and form clumps which may be inappropriate for small gardens, so place them with care.

> 'Sir Thomas Lipton', Mary Manners', and the pink rugosa from which it probably sported, 'Sarah Van Fleet', give lovely and emphatic testimony to the ability of Rugosas to weather the Texas heat.

#1207 Rosa rugosa rubra, no date

This is the largest single-flowered form of the species rose, *R. rugosa*, and its cascading habit makes it an excellent landscape specimen or informal hedge rose. The flowers are a brilliant magenta purple with creamy yellow stamens, and they have the spicy fragrance typical of the class.

5 to 6 feet. Z4/R/Fr/H/m

#1223 Rosa rugosa alba, no date

The single, white flowered form of *R. rugosa*. 4 to 6 feet. Z4/R/Fr/H/w

#1211 Calocarpa, prior to 1891

Thought to be a cross between *R. rugosa* and some form of *R. chinensis*, 'Calocarpa' blooms with large single-petalled, fragrant flowers of a rich rosepink. This is a good choice for a tall hedge in the 6 to 8 foot range. An abundant crop of showy, pendulous hips will decorate the bush in fall and winter.

6 to 8 feet. Z4/R/Fr/H/mp

#1202 Belle Poitevine, 1894

Long pointed buds open to nearly double flowers with rich, magenta¬pink crinkly petals on a healthy, 8 foot shrub. The foliage is lush, heavily veined and





Calocarpa

dark green. 'Belle Poitevine' is fragrant and would make a good choice for a large hedge, especially in cooler climates.

6 to 8 feet. Z4/R/Fr/mp



Belle Poitevine

#1214 Mrs. Anthony Waterer, 1898

'Mrs. Anthony Waterer' is a hybrid of R. rugosa and the popular old Hybrid Perpetual, 'Général Jacqueminot'. The combination has produced an intensely fragrant rose of deep crimson that is very satisfying to the senses. The bush is broad and solid with plenty of prickles and dark green, deeply veined leaves.

3 to 6 feet. Z4/R/Fr/dr

#1216 Sir Thomas Lipton, 1900

'Sir Thomas Lipton' is the product of a cross between R. rugosa alba and the lovely Polyantha 'Clotilde Soupert'. The resulting plant is a vigorous, healthy bush with double, cupped and scented flowers of a thick cream color. This rose honors the British tea tycoon for whom it's named.

6 to 8 feet. Z4/R/Fr/w



Hansa

#1205 Hansa, 1905

A compact shrub to about 5 feet, 'Hansa' bears reddish purple flowers that are large, double, and highly scented. Very free-flowering through a long blooming season, this favorite of ours also has a good fall display of red hips.

5 to 6 feet. Z4/R/Fr/H/mr



Mrs. Anthony Waterer



Frau Dagmar Hartopp

#1206 Frau Dagmar Hartopp, 1914

At four foot tall and equally wide, 'Frau Dagmar Hartopp' is a good Rugosa to try in a smaller garden. The deliciously scented five petalled flowers are silvery pink with creamy stamens, displayed against crinkled, rich green leaves.

3 to 4 feet. Z4/R/Fr/H/mp



Max Graf

#1221 Max Graf, 1919

Thought to be a cross between R. rugosa and R. wichuraiana, 'Max Graf' is a beautiful, low growing, landscape shrub. The long canes are covered with healthy, rich green leaves. The single flowers, which occur in late, spring are a lovely shade of mauve pink, and are enhanced by the prominent display of yellow stamens. Use this as a ground cover or train it along a low fence for a pleasing effect.

2 by 10 feet. Z4/O/Fr/dp



Sarah Van Fleet

#1208 Sarah van Fleet, 1926

This Rugosa hybrid has proved itself vigorous in our hot, humid Texas summers but only has moderate cold hardiness. The large, cupped and muddled flowers resemble peonies in form and are wild rose pink in color. Flowers are freely produced all through the growing season, and the "roses and cloves" fragrance is outstanding.

6 to 8 feet. Z6/R/Fr/mp

#1210 Mary Manners, about 1970

Probably a white color sport of 'Sarah van Fleet'. 6 to 8 feet. Z6/R/Fr/w

#1215 Dr. Eckener, 1930

We are led to ask the question, "Bush, why dost bear a rose? If none must have it, Why dost expose it, yet claw those that crave?" (John Bunyan, c. 1684) 'Dr. Eckener' is loaded with prickles and would make an excellent subject for a barrier hedge. The flowers, though, are delicious: large, slightly cupped blooms of



Dr. Eckener

copper and yellow that age to soft pink and are loaded with fragrance. Handsome enough to use as a specimen to accent a key garden position, this is a versatile bush.

5 to 6 feet. Z6/R/Fr/pb

#1209 Grootendorst Supreme, 1936

This rose has clusters of small crimson red blooms with slightly serrated petals reminiscent of carnations. The flowers appear in profusion through a long blooming season. Copious, rather coarse, dark green foliage covers a vigorous, bushy plant.

3 to 5 feet. Z4/R/dr

#1226 Scabrosa, 1950

A carnation-like fragrance emanates from the clusters of large, single, mauve-pink flowers of 'Scabrosa'. The sulfur-yellow stamens of this continous bloomer are a nice contrast to the bright petals. Crabapple sized hips of orange red decorate this bush in the fall.

4 to 5 feet. Z4/R/F/H/p

#1217 Thérèse Bugnet, 1950

Although the bush is not typical of the class because of its darker leaves and more upright form, this is indeed an extremely hardy rose. With its clear, double, rose red flowers that pale to pink, this fragrant rose is perfect for a large hedge.

5 to 6 feet. Z4/R/Fr/dp



Basye's Purple Rose

#0117 Basye's Purple Rose, 1968

This rose was developed by Dr. Robert Basye, who has spent some fifty years breeding roses in search of disease resistant, hardy and drought tolerant cultivars. 'Basye's Purple Rose' is all these things, plus it blooms throughout the growing season with large, single flowers of velvety purple graced by gold stamens; a truly royal rose. A cross between *R. rugosa* and *R. foliolosa* 'Basye's Purple Rose' makes a thick, erect bush with prickly canes and rough foliage.

4 to 6 feet. Z4/R/Fr/mb



Thérèse Bugnet



SHRUBS

This family of plants might best be titled "Miscellaneous". These roses are from diverse backgrounds; some are modern, some old, others are climbers that make shrubs only if pruned that way. Whether a mixed lot or not, this class makes a colorful addition to the garden.

We are including in this listing a selection of recent introductions from England. We have been evaluating these roses for several years now, and have found them to be quite hardy and useful. They have the old rose look to the bloom, and the plants have tolerated our Texas heat quite well. We hope you enjoy them as much as we have.

#2006 Russelliana, prior to 1837

Gifted with many names because of its continued popularity ('Russell's Cottage', 'Scarlet Grevillea', 'Old Spanish Rose', 'Souvenir de la Bataille de Marengo'), this hybrid of *R. multiflora* (and possibly a Damask) is in a class by itself. The very double medium-sized flowers of crimson mauve fading to lilac cover the bush in color each spring. The scent is Damask, and the foliage is quite distinct: large and a rich blue-green, deeply veined and unmistakable. 'Russelliana' has been grown as a dooryard shrub, a climber and as a pillar rose.

6 to 12 feet. Z5/O/Fr/m

Shrub roses are generally best grown as free-standing bushes, which may be done in a bed or as a specimen plant. This does not mean that some cannot be used in other ways, such as a pillar or climber. Here 'English Yellow' shows the mass of flowers and neat foliage for which this class is known.

#2013 Alchymist, 1956

Kordes produced 'Alchymist' by crossing a *R. eglanteria* hybrid with the large-flowered climber, 'Golden Glow'. The result is a fat, swirled, billowy bloom in mixed shades of yellow, apricot, peach and gold; a flower that is visually compatible with old roses of almost all colors, on a plant that is carefree and disease resistant. 'Alchymist' blooms in the spring with a display of floral wealth that makes one easily believe its roses have been transmuted into gold.

10 to 12 feet. Z4/O/ob



Alchymist

#2015 Hanseat, 1961

A vigorous, low maintenance plant that will turn in a good performance whether as a shrub or moderate climber. When left to grow on its own 'Hanseat' produces a lovely, cascading bush with clusters of flowers at the ends of the long graceful canes. The blossoms are very distinctive, displaying khaki green stamens and brownish red anthers at the center of five coral-pink petals. 'Hanseat' would make a very handsome hedge, reblooming often once established, and the interestingly colored flowers would be an intriguing subject for cut arrangements.

5 to 8 feet. Z6/R/Fr/mp

#2016 John Cabot, 1978

A Kordesii shrub developed by the Canadian Department of Agriculture, 'John Cabot' is an example of the work breeders are now doing to create hardy, vigorous roses for the landscape. The mediumred, scented, double flowers are produced freely in late spring, then sporadically during the rest of the growing season. This shrub, with long arching branches that allow it to be used as a climber, has pale green foliage that makes a soft contrast to the flowers and has proved quite disease resistant. There are so few red climbers among the old roses that we feel this newcomer may fill a real need in the landscape.

6 to 12 feet. Z4/R/Fr/mr



Hanseat

#1306 John Franklin, 1980

Another Canadian Dept. of Agriculture introduction, 'John Franklin' is hardy, flowers freely, and is disease resistance. The semi-double red flowers are enhanced by golden stamens.

3 to 4 feet. Z4/R/dr

#2028 William Baffin, 1983

Fresh looking, semi-double flowers of dark pink open in clusters of up to 30 to display their center of gold stamens. This hardy *R. kordesii* hybrid is another introduction from the Canadian Department of Agriculture. It blooms steadily through the growing season and is highly resistant to blackspot and mildew. A good choice for adding color to a neglected fence or corner.

8 to 12 feet Z4/R/H/dp



Belinda's Dream

#2017 Belinda's Dream, 1988

This recent introduction by Texas rose breeder, Dr. Robert Basye, is already a favorite with our customers. A cross between 'Tiffany' and 'Jersey Beauty' with few disease problems, this fast growing shrub is upright and sturdy, with a plentiful covering of bluishgreen foliage. The flowers are freely produced throughout the growing season and are simply lovely; not unlike 'New Dawn', but fuller and with a rich, distinctive fragrance of their own. 'Belinda's Dream' was named for the daughter of one of Dr. Basye's friends; having seen the plant in full flush of bloom we can only envy her the distinction. We previously carried this shrub under the name 'Belinda's Rose'.

3 to 6 feet. Z5/R/Fr/H/lp

#1611 English Apricot, 1983

Picture outer petals of cream, with inner petals of pink and, nestled deep inside, a tinge of yellow and you have the lovely 'English Apricot'. Long pointed pink buds, pretty by their own right, open to semidouble large flowers containing a musky fragrance. Strong stems make this a good candidate for cutting.

4 to 6 feet. Z5/R/Fr/ab



English Apricot

#1605 English Dawn, 1983

Bright and cheery, you are sure to love English Dawn if you are a fancier of single roses. Unusual tulip-shaped buds open to blooms of a vivid cerise pink with a white eye and golden stamens. Often mistaken



English Dawn

for the Hybrid Musk, 'Erfurt', the bloom is somewhat smaller and slighter in fragrance yet the growth habit is similar.

4 to 5 feet. Z5/R/p

#1607 English Pink, 1987

Easily mistaken as a Hybrid Perpetual by its growth habit and bloom, 'English Pink' exhibits full rounded, flat blooms at the ends of its long canes. Exquisite, tulip-shaped light pink buds open to a surprisingly dark pink swirled center that is rather cupped. As it ages though, the bloom reflexes back to a flat, rounded shape and fades to a light pink. Its unique bicoloring and fruity fragrance are delightful.

3 to 5 feet. Z5/R/Fr/p



English Pink

#1603 English White, 1986

Just as pretty as the Bourbon, 'Souvenir de la Malmaison', 'English White' has quartered blooms of a stronger blush pink color, fading to white, and a cupped edge that reflexes with age. This bush exhibits upright growth and is full of large foliage of light green. A real favorite as it exhibits the Old Garden Rose cupped shape in such an unusual color.

4 to 6 feet. Z5/R/Fr/lp

#1608 English Yellow, 1983

Old Rose lover's prayers have been answered by 'English Yellow', a bright yellow flower with the old rose shape. Fat buds open to cupped, medium blooms of a radiant golden yellow. The fragrance is unusual and spicy. Rather upright and bushy, the soft green shiny leaves make a nice backdrop to the bright flowers.

5 to 7 feet. Z5/R/Fr/dy



Roberta

#1623 Roberta, 1983

Beautiful in shape and color, this exquisite rose is a delicate porcelain pink. Outer petals of cream cup toward inner petals of pink that are swirled and quartered. The bush is upright with nice green foliage. A good cut flower with a nice spicy scent.

5 to 7 feet. Z5/R/Fr/lp

CLIMBERS & RAMBLERS

We have, because of similarities, combined Climbers and Ramblers into one class. Generally speaking, Climbers consist of both repeat and spring blooming vines, originating as climbing sports, spe-

cies hybrids, or as unique plants with distinctive ties to either species or shrubs. They bear flowers singly or in clusters and are strong vertical growers.

Ramblers are tied more closely to *R. multiflora*, *R. wichuraiana* and *R. sempervirens*. Because of this

association, foliage is usually smaller, flowers are typically born in clusters, and plants are very cold hardy. Like the Climbers they are good candidates for covering walls or buildings and easily grow up into trees. They are great roses for pillars and trellises and are well suited as groundcovers.

#0106 Seven Sisters, 1817 Multiflora

Both this rose and *R. multiflora car*nea were painted by Redouté in France, and they both are frequently found in early Texas gardens. By the effort that it took to transport them through the intervening miles, those early settlers have left their own testimony about the need for beauty in even the most rugged human existence. We

Many gardeners neglect climbing roses because they fear that they will occupy too much valuable space in the garden.....think vertical.

Training roses on pillars ,as we have done with 'Dortmund' and 'American Pillar', adds a whole new dimension to the garden, and actually uses less surface area than the average shrub rose. Truly more beauty for less space.



Seven Sisters

also have customers in Pennsylvania growing this rose well. 'Seven Sisters' is named for the variety of colors that can appear in each cluster of flowers, ranging from carmine through purple, mauve, pink and cream as the flowers fade.

15 to 20 feet. Z6/O/pb

1008 Gardenia, 1899 Rambler

A cross between *R. wichuraiana* and the fine Tea rose, 'Perle des Jardins', 'Gardenia' is a healthy, vigorous climber that puts on a lush floral display in late spring. The yellow buds unfurl to shapely, fully double flowers of creamy white with slightly muddled

creamy centers. The clusters of blooms are produced on the previous year's growth, so this climber should only be pruned after flowering, if at all. Foliage is dark green and glossy, and the fragrance matches the name.

12 to 20 feet. Z5/O/Fr/w



Albéric Barbier

#1016 Albéric Barbier, 1900 Rambler

Mons. Barbier's namesake, 'Albéric Barbier', has the same heathy green foliage and rambling vigor that we've come to expect from the early wichuraianas. The pale, yellow flowers are brightest in bud, yet their open double flowers, while barely yellow, are extremely attractive. Enhance this with a fragrance reminiscent of fresh apples, a lovely cascading habit, and you have a rose which can be beautifully grown as either a climber, rambler, or groundcover.

15 to 20 feet. Z5/O/Fr/w

#1012 American Pillar, 1902 Rambler

'American Pillar' is a cross between *R. wichuraiana* and the native American 'Prairie Rose'. It blooms from late spring well into summer with immense clusters of five-petalled reddish pink flowers with white centers and gold stamens. The glossy green foliage and abundance of flowers explain why 'American Pillar' decorates arches and arbors in some of the most famous rose gardens of the world.

12 to 20 feet. Z5/O/H/pb

#1010 Trier, 1904 Multiflora

Probably a self-seedling of 'Aglaia', 'Trier' will happily form an unsupported, mounding shrub 6 feet high and the same across, but it can also be trained as a climber. The foliage is small and neat, fully covering the plant as a background to the myriad creamy white flowers with showy gold stamens, that open in clusters from tiny pink buds.

6 to 12 feet. R/Fr/H/w

#0414 Belle Portugaise, 1903 Climber

Also called 'Belle of Portugal', this extremely vigorous Large-flowered Climber blooms for a long season each spring and can tolerate heat and limey soil. The very long buds open to large, loose semi-double flowers with shell pink petals. These big, pendulous roses hang down to spill their intoxicating fragrance of passing admirers. Give this climber plenty of room you will soon be looking up at it.

12 to 20 feet. Z8/O/Fr/lp



American Beauty, Climbing

#0808 American Beauty, Climbing, 1909 Climber

This Large-flowered Climber is not a sport of 'American Beauty', but the result of a series of crosses betweenof 'American Beauty', *R. wichuraiana*, and a Hybrid Tea. The flower looks like its namesake, but the plant has the added vigor of the Wichuraiana

blood. Though generally not remontant 'American Beauty, Climbing' does occasionally rebloom for us, with large, deep pink, cupped and fragrant roses.

12 to 15 feet. Z6/O/Fr/dp



Veilchenblau

#1009 Veilchenblau, 1909 Multiflora

Often called 'The Blue Rose', this vigorous, nearly thornless rambler has small crimson or purple blossoms that fade to a grey-blue color. Seen up close, there are streaks of white in each flower and the gold stamens are brightly displayed. Fragrance is excellent. Peter Beales suggests that 'Veilchenblau' be used as an accent for cream or white ramblers.

10 to 15 feet. Z5/O/Fr/mb

#1015 Dr. W. Van Fleet, 1910 Climber

About the turn of the century a keen interest was shown by many in using R. wichuraiana as a breeding parent. One of the major reasons for this was the success of two separate programs, involving the wichuraianas, one in France and the other in the U.S. Dr. Van Fleet was the prime mover in the States, and his crowning achievement was the rosenamed for him, 'Dr. W. Van Fleet'. This healthy climber bears long full pointed buds which are soft pink and fade to blush pink as the flower opens fully. The foliage maintains a lustrous dark green hue throughout the growing season. Give this vigorous rambler plenty of room to grow, and you will be rewarded by years of beauty and fragrance.

15 to 20 feet. Z5/O/Fr/lp



New Dawn

#1006 New Dawn, 1930 Climber

The everblooming sport of 'Dr. W. Van Fleet'. 10 to 15 feet. Z5/R/Fr/lp

#1004 Silver Moon, 1910 Climber

'Silver Moon' is a lovely, semi-double creamy white Wichuraiana hybrid with showy golden stamens and flowers as large as those of its other parent, the 'Cherokee Rose'. The plant forms a large, cascading



Leverkusen

shrub or vigorous climber and has shiny, healthy foliage. The best display is usually in the spring, but scattered flowers can appear at any time on an established plant. 'Silver Moon' in bloom on a warm night is a picture of glowing beauty, and the fragrance can permeate the garden.

8 to 12 feet. Z5/O/Fr/w

#0705 Jacotte, 1920 Rambler

Charles Walker, Jr. of Raleigh, N. C. gave us our start of this lovely rose. The long flexible canes are covered with shiny, deep green foliage, and bear large bronzy-apricot blooms with coppery-red tonings each spring. The semi-double flowers are enhanced by showy golden stamens and a pleasant perfume.

10 to 15 feet. Z6/O/Fr/ab

#1014 Etain, 1953 Rambler

A healthy rambler with glossy, dark, almost evergreen foliage, 'Etain' bears trusses of soft salmon pink flowers with a hint of creamy yellow at the center. These lovely blooms are best displayed when 'Etain' is allowed to ramble along a fence, or to mound over an old outbuilding. More colorful than many Wichuraiana ramblers, it is also quite nicely scented.

10 to 15 feet. Z5/O/Fr/pb

#1007 Leverkusen, 1954 Kordesii

Wilhelm Kordes bred the roses that bear his name from R. kordesii, a new species that arose in cultivation as a result of spontaneous chromosome doubling in a R. rugosa x R. wichuriana hybrid. 'Leverkusen' displays the typical dark green, shiny foliage of the class on canes that can reach 10 feet or more. The fragrant, semi-double yellow flowers have slightly fringed edges that make them especially attractive. 'Leverkusen' is remontant, with a long spring blooming season followed by scattered flowers off and on all year.

6 to 12 feet. Z5/R/my



Dortmund

#0703 Dortmund, 1955 Kordesii

Our specimen of this beautiful red climber draws praise almost every day of the growing season. The large single red blooms are recurrent, and each petal overlaps its neighbor so as to give the impression of a delicate ruffle. With a white eye set off by brilliant yellow stamens the flower alone is captivating. The foliage is equally exceptional, with its large, glossy, dark green leaves. Also captivating are the thorns, while quite showy with their reddish hue on new growth, they can rudely interrupt the unwary. Plant this climber in a location where her vigorous canes won't intrude into walkways and be prepared for spectacular displays.

10 to 15 feet. Z5/R/H/dr

FLORIBUNDAS

The carefree Polyanthas were crossed with the larger-flowered Hybrid Tea roses to develop this hardy class of prolific bloomers. Properly called "Cluster-Flowered Roses" today, we have chosen to retain the earlier name to distinguish our Floribundas from the many classes of Old Garden Roses that also bloom in clusters. They are really quite a distinct group of roses, more open in habit than the bushy Polyanthas but healthier and more compact than the Hybrid Teas.

Rarely passing 4 feet in height, Floribundas planted in groups are perfect for the perennial garden where masses of color are desired. They are also excellent subjects for use as pot plants, comfortably filling a half whiskey barrel with their bright blooms. In general, they lack the rich subtleties of color and fragrance that are the hallmark of the older roses (though some breeders are trying to correct that), but they are cheerful, willing and useful landscape plants.



Grüss an Aachen

#2012 Grüss an Aachen, 1909

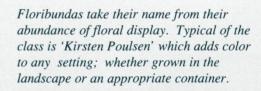
Bred from the famous white Hybrid Perpetual 'Frau Karl Druschki', 'Grüss an Aachen' is believed to be the original rose that began the Floribunda class, and it is still one of the very best varieties. Flat, 3 inch flowers nearly cover a 3 foot tall, bushy plant. The buds are colorful, with tints of orange-red and yellow, but the flowers open pale pink and fade to creamy white with a light hint of fragrance. Like all Floribundas, this rose is freeblooming throughout the growing season.

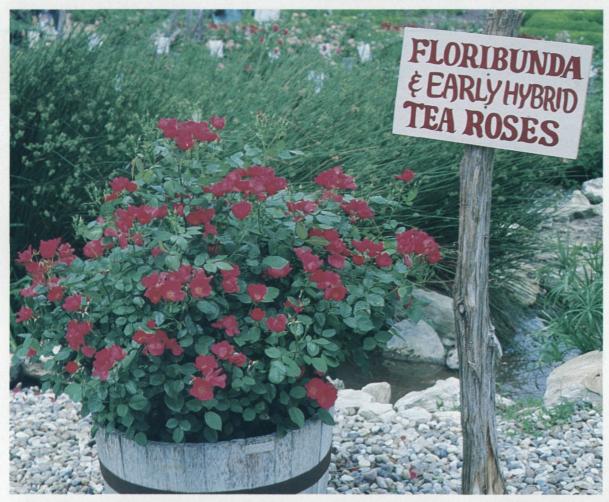
3 to 4 feet. Z5/R/Fr/pb

#1301 Kirsten Poulsen, 1924

Single flowers of vivid cerise pink are displayed in quantity on an upright plant with bright green foliage. 'Kirsten Poulsen' provides rich color in the flowerbed, as a low hedge, or as a single specimen. We grow this rose in a whiskey barrel, and several visitors to our garden have offered to buy it on the spot.

3 to 5 feet. Z5/R/mr







Else Poulsen

#1308 Else Poulsen, 1924

Of the same parentage as 'Kirsten Poulsen' ('Orléans Rose' X 'Red Star'), this rose is a slightly softer pink and is semi-double, with 10 petals instead of 5. The clusters of blossoms are slightly fragrant and very showy on a vigorous little bush with glossy foliage.

3 to 5 feet. Z5/R/mp

#2225 Eutin, 1940

Marketed in the past as "Rustler's Skyrocket" we have finally concluded that this rose is in fact the Floribunda, 'Eutin'. Blooming in huge clusters (up to 50 flowers per spray) of dark red, medium sized flowers which cover a chunky shrub. A real show stopper when cared for, a real survivor in any condition.

4 to 6 feet. Z6/R/dr



Eutin

#1311 Nearly Wild, 1941

This cheery rose is sure to brighten any space . Small tapered, yet pointed buds open to five petalled rose-pink blooms on a compact and full bush. This rose reminds us of the Hybrid Musk 'Erfurt'.

3 to 4 feet. Z5/R/mp

#2223 Valentine, 1951

After years of marketing this rose under the study name of "Fabulous" we are happy to offer it under its true name 'Valentine'. Long pointed buds open to velvety, semi-double flowers of rich scarlet that will be 3 or 4 inches across on an established plant. The bush is slightly open, but the foliage is very full and rich, unaffected by heat, humidity, insects, or disease, and is consequently one of the field crew's favorite plants. This is a rose grown for show, not for cut flowers and, once established, will attract considerable attention.

3 to 4 feet. Z5/R/mr

#1302 Lichterloh, 1955

Open, semi-double flowers with slightly rectangular petals of an intense blood red are succeeded in the fall on this handsome little shrub by large, showy orange hips. The leaves are dark green and glossy, and the habit is quite open unless that plant is encouraged to fullness by hard pruning. Like most Floribundas 'Lichterloh' is a bright, showy rose, which will enhance any garden or border.

3 to 4 feet. Z5/R/mr



Valentine

HYBRID MUSKS

Aside from their considerable beauty, the word that sums up the Hybrid Musk class is "Useful", with a capital "U". The first really good varieties were created by the Reverend Joseph Pemberton (1850-1926), an East Anglian cleric who helped re-establish the rose as England's National Flower. Pemberton, having resigned from the clergy after 35 years of service, devoted the last ten years of his life to growing and developing his favorite plants.

By crossing 'Trier', a Hybrid Multiflora, with Teas, Hybrid Teas, Chinas and Hybrid Perpetuals, Pemberton came up with a class of large, hardy plants that resembled none of these quite as much as they did their very distant Musk ancestor. Even the fragrance tends to be musky, (except in varieties with a lot of Tea blood) so the name stuck, though they could be more correctly called Hybrid Multifloras or Hybrid Noisettes.

Agreeing with the theory that a rose by any name should still be able to prove itself in the landscape, we must admit to being very impressed with both the hardiness and flexible nature of the Hybrid Musks. A number of them are large, arching and cascading bushes that can stand alone in the landscape, weep over a pond, be pruned into a flower-covered hedge, or trained as a climber. Others are chunky shrubs varying in size from large container plants to bushes that would not look lost against



a barn wall. Given a year or two to get established, their profusion of bloom is almost overwhelming. The flowers are generally produced in clusters, most heavily in spring and fall, with scattered flowers in summer. They open in beautiful pastel shades with strong, lingering fragrance that easily fills a room. They also tolerate more shade than do most varieties of roses.

In The Rose Annual for 1968, Graham Stuart Thomas summed up the Hybrid Musks thus: "Unless some keen spirit is prepared to produce some richly coloured shrub rose along the lines adopted by Pemberton, I think this group should remain as it is: carefree flowering shrubs of the greatest value for our gardens at mid-summer or later, delightfully fragrant, in a fair range of colours, and of superb value for hedging. Considered as such, Joseph Pemberton served us well."

The versatility of the Hybrid Musk class is shown here. In the right foreground 'Cornelia', grown as a free-standing shrub, is a fountain of flowers. Framing the arbor we see the red Hybrid Musk 'Will Scarlet' and the parent of the class, 'Trier', being trained as pillars.

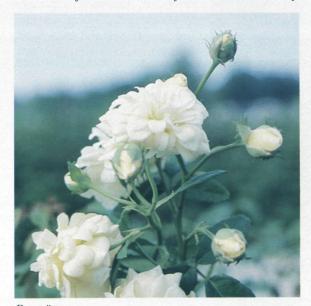


Clytemnestra

#1103 Danaë, 1913

Smoothly arching dark canes, neat green leaves, and dark yellow buds that open in creamy clusters give 'Danaë' a sophisticated appearance. Its graceful good breeding is at home whether in an informal hedge, trained neatly through a fence, or trailing its tips on a formal goldfish pond. Orange red hips in the fall contrast nicely with the last flowers. An elegant plant.

5 x 5 ft shrub or 8 to 10 ft climber. Z6/R/H/my



Danaë

#1121 Clytemnestra, 1915

Particularly nice when trained as a climber, this rose was a Gold Medal winner for the National Rose Society in 1914. The scented blossoms open in clusters from small copper buds, showing slightly ruffled salmon colored petals, and of course it repeats.

4 x 6 ft shrub or 8 to 12 ft climber. Z6/R/ob



Vanity

#1120 Prosperity, 1919

'Perle des Jardins', a Tea rose, was one parent of 'Prosperity', which may account for the sweetness of the fragrance. The double flowers are medium in size, ivory, with pale pink buds. The clusters are large enough to weight the canes and arch them gracefully.

5 x 5 ft shrub or 8 ft climber. Z6/R/Fr/w



Prosperity



Penelope

#1104 Vanity, 1920

Single flowers of a vivid cerise-pink are large and showy, making 'Vanity' one of the most striking Hybrid Musks. The bush is large and open, requiring lots of space unless pruned back to make a compact shrub or trained on the wall as a climber. Gorgeous in arangements, it fills a room with its musk perfume.

6 x 6 ft shrub or 8 to 10 ft climber. Z6/R/Fr/H/dp

#1123 Nur Mahal, 1923

Bright crimson, semi-double flowers in clusters make this rose a real eye catcher. 'Nur Mahal' makes a chunky self-supporting shrub, but the strong canes are long enough to let it be trained as a pillar.

5 x 5 ft shrub or 8 ft climber. Z6/R/Fr/mr

#1124 Bloomfield Dainty, 1924

This distinctive rose lost its tag in our growing field and was given the temporary nickname of "Buttercup" until we could reidentify it positively. It resembles that wildflower greatly, with cupped single blossoms of bright yellow opening from long-pointed orangey buds. The slender, flexible canes make this a good candidate for a pillar rose, though it can be grown as a loose, informal bush as well.

4 x 5 ft shrub or 6 to 8 ft climber. Z6/R/my

#1106 Penelope, 1924

Massive clusters of large, pale pink semi-double flowers fading to peaches and cream adorn this chunky shrub during the growing seasons. In full bloom it can look literally snowed under by the fragrant flowers. Fat, orange-pink hips weigh down the bush in fall and winter. This rose won a Gold Medal from the National Rose Society in 1925. An excellent choice for hedging.

5 x 5 foot shrub. Z6/R/Fr/H/lp

#1107 Cornelia, 1925

'Cornelia' makes a fine climber, but our favorite way to grow this rose is as a specimen plant where it can stand alone in its full beauty. The thick, dark foliage will be covered with clusters of small coral buds that open pink to display gold stamens. The long canes are gracefully arched, making this an ideal rose to plant weeping at the edge of a pond.

4 x 6 ft shrub or 8 to 12 ft climber. Z6/R/pb



Cornelia

#1108 Bishop Darlington, 1926

A large, upright shrub, 'Bishop Darlington' is valuable in the landscape. The full-sized, semi-double flowers of creamy white open from long, pointed,



Bishop Darlington

bright coral buds. One petal is nearly always curled over the gold stamens but the delicious fragrance is released freely into the air. The large, light flowers make the bush highly visible, even from a distance.

5 to 8 feet tall by 4 feet wide. Z6/R/Fr/ab

#1117 Felicia, 1928

Fully double flowers of apricot pink fading to cream grace this medium-sized shrub or pillar rose. 'Felicia' is very free-blooming and has one of the most intense fragrances in its class, making it an excellent cut flower. The moderate size allows it to be grown in a large container, or planted as a specimen in a more restricted area. Peter Beales calls the color "charming" and says, "this rose is among the best of its group".

4 x 4 ft shrub or 6 ft climber. Z6/R/Fr/pb



Felicia

#1109 Skyrocket, 1934

'Skyrocket', known as 'Wilhelm' by European rose growers, is a good vigorous grower which does exceptionally well as a climber to 12 feet, can also be effective in the landscape as an open shrub as broad as it is tall. The semi-double red flowers are slightly scented, and the color is accentuated by the presence of numerous yellow stamens. The graceful long canes and flowering habit produce a fine spring display, which is followed by an equally spectacular show in the fall, leaving clusters of round orange hips to mark the start of the winter season.

7 x 7 ft shrub or 10 to 12 ft climber. Z6/R/H/mr



Will Scarlet

#1115 Will Scarlet, 1948

The more scarlet-colored sport of 'Skyrocket'. 7x7ft shrub or 10 to 12ft climber. Z6/R/H/mr

#1111 Belinda, 1936

When 'Belinda' is in bloom, it is difficult to look at anything else. The large clusters of hot pink flowers can be seen up close to have a white eye in each small blossom, but the effect from a distance is pink all over. We find it makes a stunning climber and is also excellent for hedging. Like most of the Hybrid Musks 'Belinda' tolerates semi-sunny locations quite well.

5 x 7 ft shrub or 6 to 10 ft climber. Z6/R/mp

#1112 Ballerina, 1937

One of the best roses for hedging, 'Ballerina' produces clouds of small, single, pink and white roses on a compact arching bush with thick foliage. It can be pruned to shape or allowed to spill over naturally. When the leaves begin to thin in the late fall the entire bush is lit up with tiny orange-red hips like bright Christmas lights.

5 x 5 ft shrub or 6 to 10 ft climber. Z6/R/H/mp



Belinda

#1114 Erfurt, 1939

Large, semi-double flowers of deep rose show off cream centers full of gold stamens. 'Erfurt' looks like one of the prettiest of wild roses, but it reblooms heavily. The strong Musk fragrance adds to the charm of a very classy plant.

5 x 6 ft shrub or 8 ft climber. Z6/R/Fr/pb



Erfurt



Ballerina

#1113 Buff Beauty, 1939

The Noisette heritage of this charming rose shows up in both the perfume fragrance and the larger, very double flowers of rich, muted apricot. Dark red new shoots are characteristic of this versatile plant, which can be grown as a low, spreading shrub or as the perfect pillar rose. 'Buff Beauty' improves its floral display with each year that it is established.

5 x 4 ft shrub or 8 to 12 ft climber. Z6/R/Fr/ab



Buff Beauty

#1125 Lavender Lassie, 1960

A recent Hybrid Musk cultivar introduced by Kordes, 'Lavender Lassie' is not exactly purple but it does lean to the lilac side of pink. The flowers, produced in large trusses, are showy, semi-double and very fragrant. This vigorous rose could be clipped into



Lavender Lassie

an informal bush or hedge, but we like it best as a thickly-foliaged climber. 'Lavender Lassie' tolerates semi-shaded areas with no trouble.

6 x 6 ft bush or 10 to 15 ft climber. Z6/R/Fr/m

#1122 Andenken an Alma de l'Aigle, 1955

Alma de l'Aigle, a European rosarian, must have pleased the grower greatly to have gotten this exquisite rose named after her! The flowers are much larger than most Hybrid Musks, blooming in clusters of fat, light pink roses that are faintly flushed with salmon in cooler weather. Slow growing but a prolific bloomer in spring and fall, with excellent fragrance.

4 to 5 foot shrub. Z6/R/Fr/lp



Andenken an Alma de l'Aigle

FOUND ROSES

The truth of William Shakespeare's often quoted line, "a rose by any other name would smell as sweet" is proven by these roses of unknown lineage. The ongoing search and rescue of roses from the highways and byways of civilization, known here in Texas as "rose rustling", has yielded a great many of the roses in this catalogue. We have enjoyed them so much, and know you will too, that we have chosen to include these unknown varieties and have listed them in their



own section. Some have proven so enigmatic that we have despaired of ever identifying them. Yet many rose enthusiasts are interested in exhibiting them, so with the assistance of the Heritage Rose Foundation we have begun to register a few with the American Rose Society. This year 'Martha Gonzales' and 'Frances Leake' leave our found rose section for their new homes in the China and Tea classes.

These roses mean a lot to us, often reminding us of the original discovery, or the charming people who shared them with us. Even more important is the contribution that these plants make to our gardens.

Many treasures have been found in the homes and gardens of individuals like Addie Breedlove (left), who have lovingly tended them for years. Their roses, like 'Natchitoches Noisette' (below), have served as beautiful and lasting reminders of the gardens and gardeners we've been privileged to visit.

They are obviously resilient and they offer a wide range of color, fragrance, and growth habit. In our descriptions we try to convey the qualities which first attracted us to each rose, as well as noting the class to which each rose most closely relates.

There is also a second listing of found roses from the island of Bermuda, which we are proud to include here. The effort of the Bermuda Rose Society to preserve these roses is noteworthy, as are the roses themselves. Our good friend and English Rosarian Peter Beales recently wrote, "...for want of a name too many good roses from the past have now been lost to our gardens forever. For the sake of our roses, let us not get bogged down by nomenclature and authenticity." We hope that as you enjoy these roses, you too will be moved to "rustle" some roses in your neighborhood. They are well worth saving.



#2226 Annie's Red

Stiff ruffled petals of red fading slightly to burgundy are borne in clusters of five, supported on strong stems. An excellent candidate for cutting or drying, as it tends not to blacken but maintains its red coloration. The bush is upright and angular with large glossy leaves and gives no indication of insect or disease problems. The fragrance of the double flowers is not unlike that of a carnation. All indications are that "Annie's Red" is most likely a Floribunda.

5 to 6 feet. Z5/R/H/mr



Caldwell Pink

#2117 Caldwell Pink

This everblooming rose is one of the most popular with landscape designers in our area. Its double, lilac-pink flowers form clusters that can be seen at some distance, and the compact bush fills out nicely with a minimum of pruning and maintenance. It is not very particular about soil conditions, but prefers a sunny open space. The study name comes from Caldwell, Texas, where it was originally found.

3 to 4 feet. Z5/R/mb

#2120 Caldwell Pink, Climbing

The climbing sport of "Caldwell Pink". 8 to 12 feet. Z5/O/mb



Canary Island

#2131 Canary Island

This nice rose, found by Gregg Grant in San Antonio, appears to be a Gallica. It has all the appropriate qualities: long slender canes, a minimum of prickles, the right texture, color, and shape to the leaves, as well as excellent scent. We know very little about it, but we do know that it was brought to the Texas coast in the 1920's from the Canary Islands, hence its study name. The flowers are lavender and full but alas occur only in the spring.

4 to 6 feet. Z5/O/Fr/pb

#2029 Clove Scented Musk

We found this large, bushy climber in an out-ofthe-way portion of the Huntington Botanical Garden in California, where it was in full and glorious bloom in spite of having no identification. Clusters of small white flowers have an intense spicy/musky scent that carries in the air: thus the study name we gave it. This is a perfect rose for naturalizing, especially up into the trees as it grows very quickly. We suspect that it is a Species Hybrid, or perhaps a Species itself.

7 to 8 feet tall by 15 feet wide. Z6/O/Fr/w

#2221 Georgetown Tea

Dr. William C. Welch brought us this lovely rose from a site in Georgetown, Texas. The flower is long-budded and fully double, dark salmon pink at the center fading to lilac pink. The petals roll into

points at the tips as they unfold, giving the fully open flower a starry look. The blooms have typical Tea fragrance, and the foliage is extra thick and attractive. Some rosarians suggest that this may be 'Madame Lombard'!

3 to 5 feet. Z7/R/pb



Georgetown Tea

#2201 Highway 290 Pink Buttons

Either an early miniature or a relative of the old *R. chinensis minima*, this little rose has been found across Central and South Texas. The very double, one-inch-wide lilac pink blossoms are produced constantly on a twiggy little bush that needs some pruning to fill



Highway 290 Pink Buttons

out. A slow starter in the spring, "Highway 290 Pink Buttons" makes a fine little border or pot plant by midsummer and continues to look good through the fall.

1 to 2 feet. Z6/R/mp

#2124 Lavender Pink Parfait

Delicately pointed lavender petals with a yellow base give this little rose a sweet appearance to go with its sweet scent. The small flowers are double, forming clusters of dark pink buds and fading to white after time and sun affect them. The leaves are also neat and pointed, soft green and lush, covering the small bush fully. This little foundling has great potential for small spaces.

1 to 3 feet. Z6/R/mb



Lavender Pink Parfait

#2210 Lindee

Like a miniature 'Katharina Zeimet', "Lindee" is a compact bush of dark green foliage, but the tiny white flowers are born in clusters rather than separately. This leads us to believe it probably is a Polyantha; in fact, some have suggested that this rose is 'Pâquerette', the first Polyantha. Our plant came from Mike Lindee, a Houston landscape architect, and was his grandmother's rose. This is the perfect plant for a confined area, small pot, or dainty border along a sidewalk or flowerbed.

1 to 3 feet. Z6/R/w

#2104 Maggie

Collected by Dr. William C. Welch in Louisiana, "Maggie" has remained one of our constant favorites. The very full flowers are large, of rich carmine rose that can darken to crimson in cool weather. They are freely produced on a vigorous, healthy bush that makes a nice hedge, specimen plant or even pillar rose. The true "rose" scent is even headier when the flowers are carried indoors. We admit to preferring this rose to the less vigorous 'Grüss an Teplitz', and thought it might be a hearty seedling of the rose, but several distinguished rosarians have suggested that our "Maggie" is possibly 'Eugène E. Marlitt', an old Bourbon from 1900.

5 to 7 feet. Z6/R/Fr/mr

#2110 McClinton Tea

This beautiful rose from historic Natchitoches, Louisiana, perfumed the entire front of a small cottage garden. One robust, 7 foot tall plant had at least a dozen semidouble, bright pink, heavily Tea-scented flowers when we collected cuttings in mid-December. The reverse of the petals has a darker pink shading that adds a subtle depth to the large flower. A vigorous grower.

6 to 8 feet. Z7/R/Fr/p



Lindee



Maggie

#2127 Mt. Vernon Purple Noisette

We obtained cuttings of this foundling from the Huntington Botanic Gardens in California, where it is being grown under this interesting study name. The dainty little flowers are more lavender than purple, blooming in clusters with the sweet musky fragrance of the early Noisettes. Long graceful canes will quickly fill up a trellis with foliage and flowers. Whatever this foundling's true name, it is a charming and valuable rose.

8 to 12 feet. Z7/R/Fr/m

#2105 Natchitoches Noisette

Clusters of cupped light two tone pink flowers were blooming in mid-December on this five foot tall, compact bush when we took cuttings from it near a gravesite at the old fort in Natchitoches (pronounced Nack-uh-tish), Louisiana. A light Noisette fragrance and neat healthy foliage are other positive attributes of this fine rose. We find it responds well to moderate pruning to help it fill out as it becomes established.

3 to 5 feet. Z7/R/pb



Old Gay Hill Red China

#2217 Old Gay Hill Red China

The bright scarlet flowers are like those of 'Martha Gonzales', but the bush grows to a more commanding size. Set out against a fence or wall it provides vivid color throughout the growing season hinting of China blood. A heavy bloomer, it was found in Gay Hill, Texas where Thomas Affleck had his famous nursery in the last century. Rosarians have suggested it may be the true 'Fabvier'.

4 to 6 feet. Z7/R/mr

#2103 Pam's Pink

We still have not identified this rose discovered by Texas Rose Rustler Pamela Puryear. It bears large blooms that are double and reflexed upon opening with dark pink inner petals and light outer petals that show dark pink veining. The foliage and dependable blooming lead us to think this is a China. Like most moderate sized Chinas it is very showy in the border or a container.

3 to 5 feet. Z7/R/pb



Petite Pink Scotch

#1011 Petite Pink Scotch

This rose was found in 1949 by Jackson M. Batchelor of Willard, North Carolina, growing in the garden of a 1750's plantation home on the Cape Fear River, near Wilmington, N.C. The area was originally settled by Scottish and English immigrants and Mr. Batchelor speculates that this rose came with them, which explains the name given to it. (The rose shows

no relationship to the 'Scotch Rose', R. spinosissima..) He sent plants to the National Arboretum in 1956, where it was rated as an outstanding groundcover shrub for slopes. The miniature pink flowers cover the shrub only in spring but the graceful, cascading shape and myriad tiny green leaves are beautiful all year long. We suspect Wichuraiana heritage because of the shiny foliage that has been half evergreen even in our worst winters. Except for occasional attacks of spider mites, there are no insect or disease problems and "Petite Pink Scotch" has a tolerance for both clay and sandy soils as long as the pH is slightly acidic. We find that this rose makes a superb and graceful low hedge that is visually unique. A heavy pruning (after blooming) once every two or three years will help keep the plants neat and attractive. You may also want to remove the occasional small plants that sucker from roots and trailing branch tips; they make admirable gifts for gardening friends.

3 feet tall x 4 feet wide. Z5/O/lp



Puerto Rico

#2219 Puerto Rico

That fine rosarian, Mrs. Cleo Barnwell, obtained a start of this plant from José Marrero in Puerto Rico. Narrower than many Tea bushes in habit, "Puerto Rico" retains the typical good health and sturdy growth of the class. The medium-sized, very fragrant flowers bloom in loose clusters of three,

opening from a cupped shape to nearly flat. The color is creamy white with just a hint of apricot pink, really lovely in floral arrangements. Since the name "Puerto Rico" is already in commerce, we are hoping to be able to find the true name of this rose as soon as possible.

4 to 6 feet. Z7/R/Fr/w



Purple Climber

#2205 Purple Climber

Found in Seguin, Texas, this rose was in full bloom in the middle of December, growing up through a large plant of 'Lady Banks' White'. It has never repeated this odd behavior, but we have grown to admire it a great deal. Our "Purple Climber" fills a distinct niche in the garden, being tall, nearly thornless, and arching gracefully under the weight of foliage and flowers. The fragrant roses are dark cerise, double and medium-sized, appearing in quantity in the spring. The foliage turns a dark red in the fall, and the bare, graceful canes in winter add wonderful architectural depth to a frozen garden. It can be maintained as a slender display plant or allowed to sucker into a thicket, depending on the space available. The overall character of this plant suggests it most likely is a Gallica.

6 to 8 feet. Z4/O/Fr/m

Bermuda Mystery Roses #2501 Smith's Parish

Sure to be popular with our connoisseurs of the unusual, "Smith's Parish" taunts with delightfully small semi-double cupped blooms of either pure white, white with bright red streaks or deep shades of pink or red, all flowering at the same time. This particular trait is not dependable, and although it blooms continually, a solid red rose is an exception rather than the rule, but all the more exciting when it occurs! The foliage is pale green and dainty on this vigorous bush. There has been speculation that this may be 'Fortune's Five-Colored-Rose'. Whatever its true name, it certainly is unique. As a result we suspect that a positive identification of this "Mystery Rose", (as the Bermudians call them) will come rather quickly.

4 to 6 feet. Z7/R/w-p



Smith's Parish

#2502 St. David's

Due to its compact growth habit, the Bermudians believe this rose to be either a China seedling or a sport. The foliage is dark green and can easily reach four feet. The semi-double, mauve red flowers are accentuated by a white eye which surrounds golden stamens. The continual bloom of the two inch flowers makes this rose ideal for use in mass plantings, or to add contrasting color to the rose garden or landscape.

3 to 4 feet. Z7/R/mr

#2503 Trinity

This is one of the loveliest of the Bermuda Mystery Roses. The original rose was found on the grounds of Holy Trinity Church in Bermuda. We speculate that it should be classified as a Tea rose. Its healthy bronze hued new foliage, and open growth habit, coupled with its delightful fragrance, have helped us draw this conclusion. The continuous blooms start out as pointed pale pink buds, which open to pure white semi-double 4 inch flowers with fuzzy yellow stamens exposed. An all around handsome bush.

4 to 6 feet. Z7/R/w



St. David's

Eef poor man goes an' steal a rose Een Juna-time Wan letta rose You gon' su'pose Dat dat's a crime?

T. A. Daly, "Da Thief"

OUR PERENNIAL FAVORITES

Perennial plants are those which last for a number of years in the garden, in contrast to annual plants, which live for only one year. An important part of many historic gardens, perennials make excellent companion plants to fill out and enrich a bed of old roses. They add a variety of colors and textures that enhance the beauty of the Queen of Flowers. Best of all, they can be counted on to perform time after time without replanting, getting thicker and more handsome with maturity as do the roses themselves.

Perennials are generally considered easy to grow, low maintenance plants and most of the varieties we offer are extremely heat and drought tolerant. Many have been collected in old gardens in the South or are native here in Texas. They are not chosen for cold hardiness, so PLEASE SELECT CAREFULLY if you live above Zone 7. We have noted the zone tolerance on all of our selected varieties, in addition to the bloom period. If you have any questions about hardiness in your area, please feel free to contact us.

When planning a mixed bed or border of perennials and roses it is a good idea to include plants that will flower at different times of the year as well as a few evergreen varieties. That way there will be color and interest through the entire year including winter. Relative bloom seasons are noted with plant descriptions. These bloom periods will vary somewhat with climate.

An alternative to growing these perennials in the flowerbed is to plant selected varieties in containers that can be moved to shelter during periods of frost. They can even be grouped attractively with container planted roses for a complete, fragrant patio garden: an easy care option in any part of the country.

Perennials will be at their best if they receive occasional attention. Dead-heading to remove spent flowers, dividing to prevent overcrowding, and pruning back to encourage full bushy growth and heavy



bloom will keep them vital and beautiful over a longer period of time. The majority of our selections perform best with full sun or partial shade in a well worked, well drained soil. Cultivation tips can be found with the plant descriptions.

Our perennials are well-established plants with a fibrous rootball. We ship the plants bare-root from December 1st through February 28th for \$5.00, and in a one-gallon protective container from March 1st through April 30th at \$6.00. This increases our ability to ship safely to areas whose period of dormancy does not match ours.

In all regions, PLEASE MAKE SURE TO WATER THE PLANTS THOROUGHLY UPON FIRST RECEIVING THEM. The rich rewards of perennial gardening are well worth the small amount of effort it takes to get the plants properly established.

Perennial Chart Legend

The Zone Hardiness is according to USDA map.
Dimensions: Ht=Average height in feet
Dimensions: W=Average width in feet
Bloom: S=Season
S=Summer, SP=Spring, F=Fall,

Bloom: C=Color

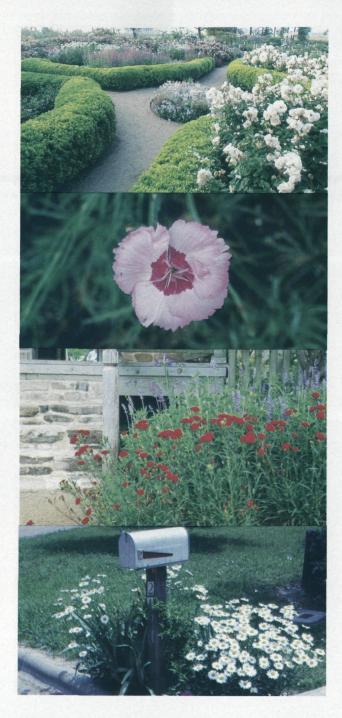
W=White, Y= Yellow, O=Orange, B=Blue R=Red, Pnk= Pink, Pur= Purple, Mix = Mixed Lav = Lavender, Grn = Green, Cr = Cream

Sun: The recommended amount of daily sun S=Full sun, Ps=Partly sunny, Sh=Shade

Spacing: The distance (in feet) that each plant should be from its nearest neighbor.

I Groundcovers with unusual texture Gray Foliage	Zone Hardiness	Dimensions Ht W		Bloom S C		Sun	Spacing Feet
* Dusty Miller #5331 (Centaurea cineraria)	8	2	4	SF	Pur	S-Ps	21/2-3
Gnome Daisy #5271 (Ancyclus depressus)	5	1/2	2	Sp	W	S-Ps	2
Gray Santolina #5242 (Santolina chamaecyarissus)	7	1	11/2	SF	Y	S-PS	11/2-2
Lambs Ear #5251 (Stachys byzantina)	4	1/2	3	SF	Pur	S-Ps	2 - 3
Green Foliage							
Bouncing Bet #5141 (Saponaria officinalis)	6	1/2	3	All	Lav	Any	2 -3
Green Santolina #5241 (Santolina virens)	7	1	11/2	SF	Y	S-Ps	2 - 3
Louisianna Phlox #5142 (Phlox divaricata)	6	1/2	3	Sp	Pur	Ps-Sh	11/2-2
* Verbena (Verbena sp.) Red #5181 White #5182 Purple #5183 Pink #5185	8	1/2	3	All	R W Pur Pnk	S-Ps	11/2-2
Yarrow (Achillea millefolium) Rose #5001 White #5002	4	1/2	3	All	Pnk W	Any	11/2-2
II Noteworthy Blooms Cigar Plant #5061 (Cuphea micropetala)	8	4	2	F	O,Y	S	3
* Columbine (Aquilegia sp.) Hinckley's #5011 Wild #5012	6	2	2	Sp	Y,R Y	Ps-Sh	11/2-2
* Coreopsis #5051 (Coreposis lanceolata 'Baby Sun')	6	1	2	SpF	Y	S-Ps	11/2-2
Country Girl Mum #5032 (Chrysanthemum sp.)	6	2	2	F	Pnk	S-Ps	2 - 3
Gaillardia #5091 (Gaillardia grandiflora 'Goblin')	6	1	2	SpF	0	S-Ps	2





	Zone Hardiness	Dimensions Ht W				Sun	Spacing Feet
Lantana	8			SF		S	3
(Lantana sp)							
Lavender #5311		2	3		Lav		
Cream #5312		1	3		Cr		
Mexican Petunia #5302	8	3	1	SF	В	S-Ps	2
(Ruellia Brittoniana)							
* Penstemon	6	2	1	Sp		S-Ps	1 - 2
(Penstemn sp.)							
Brazos County #5111					Pur		C 130-79
Wild Foxglove #5114					Pnk	A Section	
* Pinks	6	1/2	2			S-Ps	1 - 2
(Dianthus)							
* Sing Pink #5072				Sp			
Magenta #5071				Sp			
Fragrant White #5074				Sp			
* Double Red #5073				All			
Rock Rose #5101	8	2	3	SF	Pnk	S	3
(Pavonia lasiopetala)					1 1111	J	
Salvias							
Autumn Sage	8	2	2	All		S-Ps	2 - 3
(Salvia greggii)	0	-	-	7111		513	2-3
Pink #5133							
Salmon #5134							
Red #5135							
White #5136							
* Mealy Sage	7	2	2	All	100	S-Ps	2 - 3
(Salvia farinacea)		-	-	7111		5-13	2-3
Blue #5131							
White #5132							
Mexican Bush Sage #5137	8	4	3	All	PW	S-Ps	3
(Salvia leucantha)	0		3	7111		513	
Salvia Guaranitica	8	3	2	All	7.18.9	S-Ps	2 - 3
Blue #5138	0	3	3	7 111		513	2-3
Purple #5139						S-Ps	
Salvia 'Indigo Spires' #5140	8	4	3	All	Pur	S-Ps	3
(S. farinacea x S. longispicata)	G	7	3	7 111	T di	5-13	3
* Shasta Daisy #5041	5	11/2	11/2	Sp	W	S-Ps	11/2-2
(Chrysanthemum maximum)	3	1/2	172	Sp	,,,	5-13	172-2
Violets, Scented #5191	6	1/2	1	Sp	В	Ps-Sh	11/2-2
(Viola odorata)	U	/2	1	Sp	D	1 3-511	1 /2-2

* Are pictured

	Zone Hardiness			Bloom S C		Sun	Spacing Feet
III Garden Herbs						S-Ps	
Mexican Mint Marigold #5151 (Tagetes lucida)	8	2	2	F	Y		2 - 3
Rosemary	8			Sp	В	S	2 - 3
(Rosmarinus officinalis)				-P			-
Erect #5171		1	2				
Prostrate #5172		2	2				
* Society Garlic #5175	7	2	1	Sp	В	S	1
(Tulbaghia violacea)							
Thyme	5	1/2	2	Sp		S-Ps	1
(Thymus sp.)							
Lemon #5211							
Standard #5210							
IV Lilies and Iris					1		
Daylily #5220	5	2	1	S	Mix	S	11/2-2
(Hemerocallis sp.)							
Iris			1	Sp	Mix	S-Ps	2 - 3
(Iris sp.)							
* Bearded #5222	6	2	2				
Lousiana #5221	7	3	2				
Lily of the Nile #5223	8	1	1	SpS	В	S-Ps	11/2-2
(Agapanthus africanus)							
Montebrecia Lily #5224	8	2	1	Sps	0	S-Ps	11/2-2
(Crocosmia pottsii)							
Tuberose	8	1	1	SF	W	S-Ps	1 - 2
V Ornamental Grasses							
* Inland Sea Oats #5361	7	3	2	SF	Grn	S	3
(Chasmanthium latifolium)							
Little Blue Stem #5363	6	2	2	F	Cr	S	2
(Schizachyrium scoparium)							
Muhly Grass #5362	7	4	6	F	Cr	S	6
(Muhlenbergia lindheimeri)							
VI Vines							
* Butterfly Vine #6012	9	8+	8+	SpF	Y	S-Ps	8
(Stigmaphylle ciliatum)							
Clematis #6001	7	8+	8+	F	W	S-Ps	8
(Clematis paniculata)							
Honeysuckle #6011	8	8+	8+	Sp	R	S-Ps	8
(Lonicera sempervirens)							

^{*} Are pictured



The Rose Library

Knowing how difficult it can be to find information about old roses, we have made an effort to gather and make available for our customers some of our favorite books. The majority are about roses, of course, but we have included several books that are invaluable for gardeners interested in perennials, wildflowers, herbs, and landscaping.

Landscaping with Antique Roses

by Liz Druitt & G. Michael Shoup

Landscaping with Antique Roses is the best guide into the fascinating world of Old Garden Roses. So often we fall in love with the flower, thanks to the beautiful rouge's gallery of photographs that many books present, without any consideration to the plant's shape and form in our landscaping vision. This difficulty has been addressed in this highly readable publication. Beverly R. Dobson editor of "Bev Dobson's Rose Letter" and The Combined Rose List wrote "In no other book on roses--in no other book on gardening--have I found such clearly understandable discussion. It is remarkable how lucid and visible the plants and gardening practices become as we read through these pages. This would be true even without illustrations, but I particularly like the close-up and distance views shown in the color photographs.....This kind of information is enormously helpful....It is written with a happy frame of reference, a great deal of good humor and tolerance. Much like the roses themselves." This detailed book offers the rose as a landscaping tool, not just as a cut flower. Thorough discussions clearly explain in detail garden uses for 80 premium Old Garden Roses and are accompanied by photographs of both the bloom and mature plant. No longer should growing and caring for roses be intimidating.

#7047....\$34.95

BOOKS ON ROSES

Roses

by Peter Beales

One of Britain's foremost growers of Old Garden Roses offers us one of the most comprehensive works on this flower. An expanded, updated and largely rewritten combination of his past two books, Classic Roses and Twentieth-Century Roses, Beales gives us descriptions of almost 2,000 roses accompanied by 1,096 color photographs. Both an encyclopedia and grower's manual, this book is extremely "user friendly" with quick reference charts detailing color and height. 450 ppgs. Hardcover.

#7048....\$60.00

Classic Roses

by Peter Beales

Classic roses that have stood the test of time are the focus of this handsome and comprehensive book by one of Britain's foremost growers of Old Garden Roses. An insightful text, including rose history, cultivation and landscaping suggestions, as well as the rose variety descriptions. One of our favorite reference books. Published in England, with 384 pages and 513 brilliant, full color photographs. Hardcover.

#7008....\$60.00

Twentieth-Century Roses

by Peter Beales

This is the ideal companion volume for Beales' excellent Classic Roses. Twentieth-Century Roses brings the reader and gardener up to date on the best roses introduced between "then" and "now", with a good section on shrubs that includes our favorite Hybrid Musks, Polyanthas and Rugosas. Cultivation and landscape uses are covered in detail. Beales' love of roses show through the whole book. 320 pages. More than 400 color photos by the author. Hardcover.

#7035....\$49.50

Rosa Rugosa

by Suzanne Verrier

Finally, there is a book devoted to Rugosa roses, a class that we find truly versatile. As Henry Mitchell writes, "It is strange that so little has been written about them. Usually they are left to bring up the caboose in the rose world, and one might get the impression that they are poor relations of the queen of flowers." That is not the case, we have found, as these roses are both cold and heat tolerant, extremely disease resistant and have intensely fragrant flowers followed by showy hips. This book offers thorough discussions of each Rugosa and includes 50 enticing photographs which everyone will enjoy. 85 pages. Paperback

#7049....\$19.95

The Brooklyn Botanic Garden's Book of American Roses

by Stephen Scanniello and Tanya Bayard

This recent publication was written with the American rose grower in mind. The specific focus on American roses gives the work great interest, especially since it is based on Scanniello's experience as rosarian at one of this country's oldest rose gardens, the Cranford collection of the Brooklyn Botanic Garden. 224 pages with over 300 full color plates. Hardcover.

#7034....\$39.95

The Art of Gardening With Roses

by Graham Stuart Thomas

Join the author, "the greatest gardener of our time, perhaps of all time" according to the Daily Telegraph, on a walk through Mottisfont Abbey, a garden he created in 1972. Close up color photographs of roses and garden settings are found on every page as well as explanations by Thomas as to the origins of the roses selected and his use of their particular qualities in his designs. 160 pages Hardcover

#7041....\$27.50

In Search of Lost Roses

by Thomas Christopher

Horticulturalist and adventurer, Tom Christopher has researched the renaissance of old roses in modern gardens. Our own Texas Rose Rustlers are included in tales of rediscovered roses across the United States and in Great Britain. This book has great historical importance but is also highly readable, coming from the pen of a man who has spent more time in cemeteries than most of the living and who is a master rose raconteur. 224 pages, illustrated with line drawings. Hardcover.

#7032\$25.00

The Complete Book of Roses

by Gerd Krüssmann

Gerd Krüssmann, former Director of Germany's prestigious National Rosarium, has created a classic work. Every conceivable aspect of the rose is covered in meticulously researched chapters. Included are chapters on the history of the rose, geographical distribution, rose myth and legend, rose societies and gardens, breeding, propagation, pests and disease, color and scent to name but a few. Also included is extensive information on the botany, genetic structure, reproduction and identification of roses including a dictionary section which describes 1300 varieties of roses. A unique and very useful addition to the library of anyone with an interest in gardening, botany or natural history. 436 pages. Hardcover.

#7045....\$25.00

The Book of Classic Old Roses

by Trevor Griffiths

foreword by Jack Harkness

A gathering of 600 old rose varieties, described in detail by the expert New Zealand rosarian. This is an interesting book and a useful one for identification purposes, as the New Zealanders can grow many of the same old roses we Southerners do. 166 pages, with 400 full-color photographs. Paperback.

#7025\$14.95

The Heritage of the Rose

by David Austin

A review of 950 varieties of roses by one of the world's leading rosarians. An English nurseryman and breeder who specializes in old garden roses and the new "English" roses, David Austin has put together a thoroughly enjoyable reference work including advice on cultivation and landscaping. 440 pages, over 340 color photographs. Hardcover.

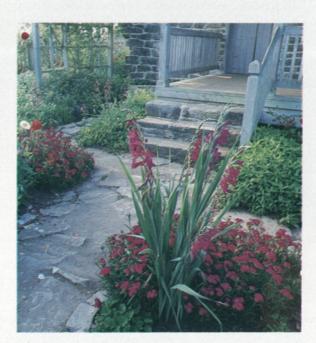
#7011\$79.50

Old Roses and English Roses

by David Austin

In this book, David Austin discusses the development and cultivation of Old Garden Roses and English Roses. This material has been extracted from his highly acclaimed book <u>The Heritage of the Rose</u>. A new publication, you can expect it this winter. 240 pages. 200 color photos. Paperback.

#7053 \$25.00



Roses

by Roger Phillips and Martyn Rix

The photography is striking, the information is precise, and the book features more than 1400 varieties of roses all illustrated in breathtaking photos. The real value of this book is that the roses are photographed in groups, so that their relative sizes, shapes and colors are easily understood. Photos of species roses in the wild are another plus. U.S. edition. 224 pages. Full-color photographs throughout. A glossy, coffee table size paperback.

#7012\$24.00

Hardy Roses

by Robert Osborne and Beth Powning

This book has been receiving rave reviews and should be considered by anyone looking for cold tolerant roses. This is an organic guide to growing frost and disease resistant varieties that will survive harsh winters. A handy reference chart of 200 varieties lists important characteristics that are helpful in selecting roses. The 60 photographs are exquisite and compliment the text nicely. 135 pages. Hardcover.

#7050...\$24.95

Antique Roses of the South

by William C. Welch

Dr. Welch approaches the topic of Old Garden Roses from the viewpoint of a southern gardener, making this publication informative and interesting for those of us in mild climates. Topics include land-scaping, floral design, and rose crafts. 201 pages. Hardcover.

#7033....\$29.95

REPRINTS OF CLASSICS IN ROSE LITERATURE

These valuable reprints are included for those looking to complete their library. They are becoming more difficult to get from the publisher and it seems they are not being reprinted when the inventory is exhausted. Please allow extra time for delivery and understand if we are unable to fill your order.

The Rose Amateur's Guide #7007 \$15.00

by Thomas Rivers

Contains descriptions of some 700 roses. 266 pages Hardcover.

The Rose #7006 \$19.50

by Henry B. Ellwanger 306 pages. Hardcover.

The Rose Manual #7002 \$12.50

by Robert Buist 192 pages. Hardcover.

The Rose Garden #7005 \$27.50

by William Paul

388 pages with 15 reproduction color plates. Hardcover.

Rosarum Monographia #7020 \$27.50

by John Lindley

224 pages with 19 black and white plates. Hardcover.

The Book of Roses #7021 \$25.00

by Catherine Frances Gore 464 pages. Hardcover.

Prince's Manual of Roses #7022 \$19.50

by William Robert Prince 224 pages. Hardcover.

Parsons on the Rose #7023 \$15.00

by Samuel Parsons

GARDENING BOOKS OF INTEREST

Honeysuckle Sipping: The Plant Lore of Childhood

by Jeanne Chesanow

Dueling violets, willow whistles, acorn tea sets, and hollyhock ladies are just a few of the delights in this book of garden games and remembered lore. If you can resist taking your child into the garden to play after dipping into Honeysuckle Sipping, you are made of sterner stuff than we are. 196 pages. Paperback.

#7038....\$10.95

Butterfly Gardening for the South

by Geyata Ajilvsgi

You enjoy your garden, but do the butterflies? This step by step guide will show you how to create a garden to attract these lovely insects and make them stay. The author also details the fascinating world of the butterfly and explains their lifestyles, feeding habits, flying habits and enemies. Fifty of the South's most beautiful butterflies are pictured and discussed indicating their markings, range and food plants. The plants which attract them are also described thoroughly and are accompanied by striking photographs. This book should be taken into the garden to aid you in meeting and knowing your newly found friends. 340 pages. Hardcover.

#7051...\$34.95

Southern Herb Growing

by Madalene Hill and Gwen Barclay

The ultimate book for dealing with the problems and delights of herb growing in the South. Find out which kind of lavender will grow in your area! An excellent plant list and many tasty herbal recipes are a big part of this highly recommended book. Published in Texas. 197 pages. 300 full color photographs. Hardcover.

#701929.95

Rodale's Illustrated Encyclopedia of Herbs

What a reference book! Anything herb-related you wanted answered is addressed in this book. Not only are the herbs thoroughly defined but herb garden design, culinary techniques, dye making and general cultural practices are clearly discussed. Easy to use and understand. Perfect for the gardener, the cook, the novice or the expert. 545 pages Hardcover

#7042....\$24.95

Xeriscape Gardening

by Connie Lockhart Ellefson, Thomas L. Stephens, Doug Welsh, Ph.D.

With periodic droughts and lowered water tables, homeowners are faced with the dilemma of either high water bills to salvage yards from the broiling heat or yards void of color comprised primarily of gravel and concrete. This book holds the answers to creating a yard that requires no additional water save for what falls from the sky as rain, snow or mist. An estimated 20-80% savings in water usage can be realized by changes in garden design, watering methods, and plant selections. These principals and techniques are described and easily show how water usage can be reduced with no sacrifice to beauty. 323 ppgs. 85 color photos with 25 maps Hardcover.

#7054....\$30.00

Perennials - Toward Continuous Bloom

Edited by Ann Lovejoy

Ann Lovejoy has brought together the products of a group of garden writers whose instructions were to "write as a friend passing on information to another gardener, as a neophyte, an advancing novice, or an expert. Write with humor, wit and verve. Put your love of plants and gardening into your words, and let your voice shine through." Presenting various gardening aspects, particular perennials, and personal experiences make this a very valuable addition to your library. 290 ppgs. Paperback

#7052....\$17.95

Heritage Roses and Old Fashioned Crafts

by Elizabeth Culpeper

If you are at a loss as to what to do with all your roses; then this book is for you. This delightful book will take you step by step through the process of making both moist and dry potpourri and other sundry rose crafts. 160 Old Garden Roses and companion flowers are fully described as well as herbs, additives and oils. Perfect for the novice who needs some "hand-holding" and yet inspiring for the avid craftsman. Numerous craft ideas and culinary recipes to keep you busy. What better way of sharing your garden with friends? 110 pages. Hardcover. 12 color plates

#7043....\$29.95

Perennial Garden Color for Texas and The South

by William C. Welch

Dr. Welch brings his numerous years of experience to light in this valuable and informative reference work that will be much appreciated by every Southern gardener. Many photos of The Antique Rose Emporium illustrate plant descriptions and design ideas. If you only have one book on perennials, this should be the one. 304 pages, nearly 500 color photos. Hardcover.

#7030....\$29.95

VIDEO: "For The Love of Roses: A Year in The Life of a Rosarian"

Brooklyn Botanic Gardens

You are shown how to grow roses like a professional in a season by season breakdown of the work at the Brooklyn Botanic Garden's Cranford Rose Garden, home of 10,000 rose bushes and over 800 varieties. Pruning, planting, fertilizing, training, container growing, disease and insect control and even potpourri making are all covered in this interesting tape. Includes interviews with other rosarians and horticulturalists. VHS. 47 minutes.

#7099....\$19.95

GARDENING ESSENTIALS

PEGGING HOOKS

The interest in pegged roses has been increasing over the last few years among our customers and we are now asked for pegging hooks on a regular basis. We have had a batch custom-made for our own needs and are pleased to be able to offer them through the mail. For instructions on pegging a rose, please see page 7.

> #8001 Package of 12\$6.00 #8002 Package of 25\$12.00

ALUMINUM WIRE-ON TAGS

In search of non-fading rose labels we have finally opted to mark our specimen bushes with aluminum wire-on tags. These tags can be permanently imprinted with a pencil or any sharp tool and then twisted onto a sturdy cane. They are both efficient and unobtrusive.

#8003 Box of 50\$3.95

PRUNING SHEARS

We are offering our customers the pruning shears we have come to depend upon ourselves, Felco #2's. They are expensive, and they are worth it. They last forever.

#8004....\$34.95

STRETCH TIE

This flexible green tape is the ideal tie for training climbing roses. It snaps off easily to the length you want and holds the canes securely, but it expands enough so that there's no risk of choking off new growth. The green color blends with plant foliage.

#8005 Package of 150'....\$3.49

ASSOCIATIONS

In Texas there are two groups of hobbyists organized to share their interest in old roses.

The Dallas Area Historical Rose Group, associated with the Dallas Rose Society, members meet monthly to discuss the collection, preservation, and identification of old roses. Membership is \$15.00 a year per family (US and Canada) and includes a newsletter, "The Yellow Rose". Contact Joe Woodard, 8636 Sans Souci Dr., Dallas, TX 75238.

The Texas Rose Rustlers, an affiliated group from central Texas and Houston, this group pools forces once a year with the Dallas group for at least one major "rose rustle" each year. Membership in The Texas Rose Rustlers is \$7.00 per year for four issues of the newsletter, "The Old Texas Rose". For more information send a SASE to Margaret Sharpe, 9426 Kerrwood, Houston, TX 77055.

The Heritage Rose Foundation, established in 1986, is the first non-profit corporation devoted exclusively to the preservation and study of heritage roses. There are plans to establish several test gardens in the near future. Individual dues are \$10.00 annually. You can obtain more information about the foundation and its quarterly newsletter from the president, Charles Walker, 1512 Gorman St., Raleigh, NC 27606, by sending a SASE.

The Heritage Roses Group, is a national organization for the study of old roses and produces an informative newsletter on a quarterly basis. Membership dues are \$5.00. Contact The Editor at 100 Bear Oaks Dr., Martinez, CA 94553 for more information and please be sure to include the SASE.

The American Rose Society maintains a garden of old roses at their national headquarters though their primary interest is modern roses. Membership is \$32.00 per year and includes a monthly magazine and annual. The mailing address is: ARS, Box 30,000, Shreveport, LA 71130 (318) 938-5402

The Combined Rose List is a listing of every rose in commerce and its source. We find this reference guide invaluable! It can be obtained from Beverly Dobson 215 Harriman Rd., Irvington, NY 10533, for only \$15.00. A quarterly newsletter for \$12.00 is also available.

Sorting Them Out

Old roses have been in and out of commerce for so long, and the descriptions of them in books and early catalogs are often so vague, that we are not surprised when they occasionally get confused with each other. In the interest of accuracy, the following is a list of roses introduced under found names which have since been properly identified. If any of the roses vou've received from us are on these lists, all you need to do is change the name tag and continue to enjoy it.

Adella Baptist Manse Brenham White Bryan Red China **Bud Wilson White Bud Wilson Pink** Climbing Caldwell Yellow Climbing Lady Pam Dallas Tea Eloise Adams **Fabulous** Highway 77 Yellow Tea Hole Rose Jessie Mae Lyons Cemetery Red Mary Minor Navasota Noisette November Surprise Odee Yellow Rustler's Skyrocket San Marcos Seguin College St. Pink Seguin Yellow Tea

"FOUND" ROSE NAME NOW IDENTIFIED AS

Duchesse de Brabant Mrs. Dudley Cross Kronprincessin Viktoria Little Buckaroo Summer Snow Revelation Perle des Jardins, Climbing Souv. de Mme. Léonie Viennot Mrs. Dudley Cross Clotilde Soupert Valentine Mrs. Dudley Cross Marie van Houtte Perle des Jardins Crimson Glory Souvenir de la Malmaison Prosperity Perle des Jardins Perle des Jardins Eutin Archduke Charles Climbing Pinkie Perle des Jardins

A TASTE OF TEXAS



Cedar Garden Furniture

Our handsome, hand crafted cedar garden furniture is solidly constructed and built for lasting comfort with long term use in mind. The bark is left on for a rustic look, but the seats are planed smooth. Left out in the weather, it will gradually turn a soft, silver gray. It is shipped in pre-constructed panels that bolt together easily upon arrival. All necessary hardware is included. No two pieces are exactly alike.

Straight Chair	#9002140.00
Rocker	#9007200.00
Love Seat (42")	#9003195.00
End Table (18' sq)	#9004 75.00
Porch Swing (42")	#9005195.00
Coffee Table	#900695.00
(18"x36" top, 20" tall)	
Full Size Bench (60")	#9001225.00

Pillows

The perfect accent to our cedar furniture is our Victorian 16" square pillow...\$24.00 #9051....Dark #9052....Light





Texas Bluebonnet Seed

Texas Highways Magazine, based on consumer polls, has designated Washington County as the best site in Texas to enjoy Bluebonnets, the state flower. Because we are located in this county, our meadow and the surrounding highways overflow with numerous people stopping to capture this spectacular display on camera. Native to central Texas, these self-seeding annuals should be planted in the fall or early winter to provide vivid color in the spring. These can be grown in zone 6 or above.

> #8021 - 11b \$10.95 #8022 - 5lbs or greater \$9.25/lb

Texas Rose Rustler T-Shirt

A whimsical look at the "typical" Texas Rose Rustler ...pruners in hand, a euphoric/crazed look on his face sitting atop his loyal companion, Rosebud. This 50% cotton 50% poly Tee-shirt is based on the original design of Zane Steadman, a very gifted artist and rose enthusiast. Specify size when ordering...(XXL,XL)

#8020....\$19.95

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LEGEND & ZONE MAP

The italicized coding following the rose description has been developed to assist you in making the proper selection for your needs. The first figures are the heights (and in some cases widths) that can be expected from a mature plant grown in optimum conditions. The next set of codes are as follows: Z followed by a number = The USDA Zone (see map below) to which this rose is hardy. Upper case letters = information about Fragrqnce, Blooming, and Hips (see legend to left). Lower case letters = the approximate color based on the American Rose Society's color classes (see legend to right).

Example: [3 to 4 feet. Z6/O/Fr/mp]

This bush would have a mature height of 3 to 4 feet, could be grown by anyone living in zones 6, 7, 8, 9, or 10, blooms in the spring, has good fragrance, does **not** set hips, and the flower color is pink or near pink.

w = white

my = medium yellow

yb = yellow blend

ab = apricot blend

ob = orange blend

lp = light pink mp = medium pink

dp = deep pink

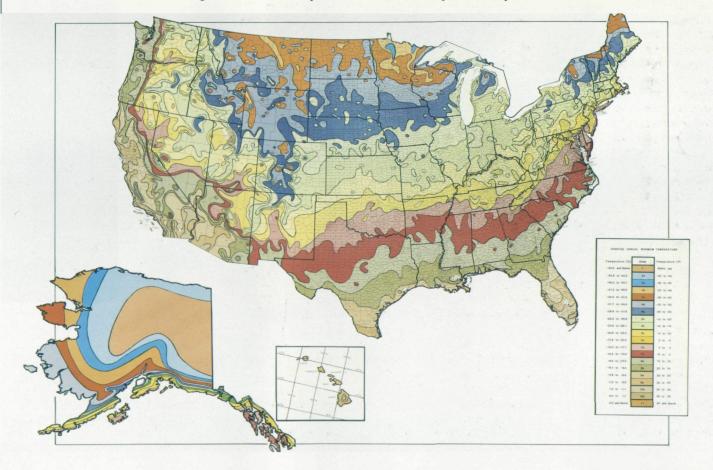
pb = pink blend

dr = dark red

rb = red blend

m = mauve

r= russet



The Antique Rose Emporium

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Pinkie, Climbing

